

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 086

3 May 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Chervov Interviewed on Reagan ABM Decision [Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Apr]	AA 1
Tolubko Warns U.S. on Pulse Weapons Research [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 18]	AA 3
Kuznetsov Scores U.S. MX Deployment Plans [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 27 Apr]	AA 5
IZVESTIYA on MX, Midgetman [Kondrashov, 27 Apr]	AA 7
Yepishev Assails U.S. Militarism, Anti-Sovietism [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr]	AA 9
AUCCTU Chairman Urges Prevention of Nuclear War	AA 14
Commentary Derides Luns Remarks on Euromissiles [Levin]	AA 15

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Vedenyapin, Kolchanov, Khokhlov]	CC 1
Andropov's DER SPIEGEL Interview	CC 1
U.S. 'Inert Attitude' on Disarmament	CC 2
World Peace, Antiwar Movement	CC 3
Afghan April Revolution	CC 4
U.S. Tactics in Africa	CC 5
PRAVDA's Bolshakov Reviews International Scene [2 May]	CC 7
World Trade Union Meeting Opens in Moscow	CC 11

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Envoys Do Not Understand 'Existing Realities' [Kalyagin]	A 1
USSR-U.S. Citizens Committee Meeting Ends in Moscow	A 2

CHINA

USSR-PRC Amity Group Official Greet Chinese	B 1
---	-----

SOUTH ASIA

Moscow TV Documentary Marks Afghan Revolution	D 1
USSR Desires To Improve Relations With Pakistan [Karachi]	D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

CDR's Honecker Begins Official Friendly Visit	F 1
Met by Andropov	F 1
Negotiations Begin in Kremlin	F 1
Visit Will Deepen Relations	F 1
Gromyko, PZPR's Milewski Exchange Opinions	F 2
[PRAVDA 1 May]	

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO Communists Appeal for Nuclear Freeze	G 1
[PRAVDA 2 May]	
Renewed U.S.-EEC 'Steel War' Discussed	G 1
Thatcher on U.S. Ties, Domestic Problems Cited	G 2
Finnish Communist Party's Problems Viewed	G 3
[Kostikov]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Report on PFLP's Habash Visit to Soviet Union	H 1
PDRY Military Official Interviewed on USSR Visit	H 1
Comment Continues on Shultz Mideast Visit	H 2
Pressure on Arab Governments	H 2
Strengthen U.S. Military Presence	H 3
Support for Israeli Settlements [Timoshkin]	H 4
Soviet-Iranian Transit Accord Anniversary Noted	H 5
USSR, Egypt Sign Fisheries Cooperation Protocol	H 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Reports Reagan Speech on Central America [29 Apr]	K 1
Honduran Military Intervenes in Nicaragua	K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Session Held	R 1
[PRAVDA 30 Apr]	
Ligachev Appointed CPSU CC Work Department Head	R 2
Chernenko, Kapitonov Sign Obkom Chief's Obituary	R 2
[PRAVDA 3 May]	
Union Republics Celebrate May Day Festivities	R 2
Moscow TV Report	R 2
Celebrations in Kiev	R 5
Officials Presented Awards in Kremlin Ceremony	R 5
Shevardnadze Addresses All-Union Conference	R 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 9 Apr]	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Academician Views Economic Reform Problems	S 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Apr]	
Briefs: Kirgiz Industrial Development;	S 2
Ukrainian Apatite; Expanding Odessa	
Seaport; Zaporozhye Robots	

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Belorussian Plenum Criticizes Local Leadership	T 1
[PRAVDA 29 Apr]	
Briefs: Karakalpak Rice Cultivation;	T 2
Moldavian Conference; Expanding	
Ukrainian Potato Area	

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON REAGAN ABM DECISION

AU021345 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 83 p 6

[Unidentified APN correspondent's interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, "Soviet expert on military-political affairs": "Defense or Attack -- On Reagan's 'Antimissile Decision'" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] U.S. President R. Reagan is asserting a new strategy, which he himself described as "defensive." According to his words, this strategy will supposedly put an end to the fear of a nuclear war and "brings great hopes for the future." What is hidden behind this? Wherein lies the purpose of this new concept?

[Answer] First, the purpose is to establish an all-emcompassing (total) system of antimissile defense on earth and in outer space that would provide a 100 percent guarantee of the destruction of the presumed enemy's missiles. "Guided energy, beam weapons, lasers and computer technology" are to form the basis of this sytem of anti-missile defense. Second, it is to accumulate strategic offensive weapons with a very definite goal -- to gain the offensive potential for a first nuclear strike. In other words, one envisages the formation of an "absolutely reliable shield" and of a "sword against which there is no defense."

[Question] One can thus say that the "antimissile decision" foresees the development of weapons using guided energy, lasers, computers and so forth, weapons that are to be deployed in outer space. Is, from the military viewpoint, such a system of antimissile defense "absolutely reliable"?

[Answer] As a matter of principle, there does not and cannot exist any absolute weapon. The "absolutely reliable antimissile defense" is just a mirage. The makers of the American "wonder weapon" are wrong when they assume that the "Russians cannot match the United States in the standard of technical development." It must be clear to everyone that nowadays there cannot exist any large difference between the leading countries. The advanced countries have reached approximately the same scientific-technical standards and have weapons that are roughly equivalent, although, naturally, there can exist insignificant differences in some respects. One could cite a number of examples to demonstrate this. Let us mention only some of them.

While implementing the program aimed at developing the multiple nuclear warhead, the Johnson and Nixon administrations doubted that the Soviets could build a similar warhead. Notwithstanding these "forecasts," the Soviet Union did develop such missiles. The same applied to the development of new missile-carrying submarines (the Ohio-class in the United States and the Typhoon-class in the USSR). The USSR has repeatedly had to respond to the American side's challenge by developing similar weapons systems of its own: to the MX missiles with analogous missiles; and to the American missiles with a flat trajectory and a long range with its own long-range missiles with a flat trajectory, which are already being tested in the Soviet Union.

The examples cited demonstrate that neither side can overtake the other by a great margin. This is also true of the sphere of antimissile defense. The efforts of one side to form an "absolute shield" force the other side to reinforce devices for overcoming it, all the more so as the antimissile defense will naturally have its weak, vulnerable spots -- in the control, command and trageting system, in the work of the computers and so forth.

[Question] What can be the outcome of the law of "action and reaction" in the sector of antimissile defense?

[Answer] Only a new round in the unrestrained race in developing and producing strategic weapons. It goes without saying that there is an inseparable linkage between defensive and offensive strategic weapons. Restraint of the two sides in the sphere of antimissile defense will enable advancement along the path toward disarmament and toward reducing the number of offensive strategic weapons. The United States has decided to eliminate this mutual linkage. The consequence of this will be an unlimited, very dangerous and immensely costly race in developing and producing all types of strategic weapons -- both offensive and defensive.

[Question] Where, then, is there room for the "hopes for a future in peace" invoked by President Reagan? After all, it must be clear to everyone that security cannot be strengthened by amassing nuclear weapons. Peace cannot be strengthened by amassing nuclear weapons. Peace cannot be sought with the help of a new generation of destructive weapons. Every new generation of weapons yields nothing but an addition risk.

[Answer] There exists one way toward strengthening security -- general disarmament. It is not the arms race but disarmament talks, which are the hope for strengthening security. It is necessary to reach an agreement stipulating that no new weapons systems will be developed and produced and that the numbers of existing weapons will not be increased but decreased as far as possible.

Regrettably, the American side is clinging to a different approach. With regard to the administration in Washington, one does not see any signs of a serious endeavor to slow down the arms race and to bring about disarmament.

[Question] Representatives of the American Administration have declared that new systems of antimissile defense are not inconsistent with existing treaties and agreements. Is that so?

[Answer] One can on no account agree with these declarations. First, the United States is disregarding commitments which it adopted in the sphere of strategic arms limitation. The agreement on antimissile defense (of 1972) firmly established: "Effective measures toward limiting systems of antimissile defense would be an important factor in curbing the race in developing and producing offensive strategic weapons and would lead to lessening the danger of the outbreak of a war involving nuclear weapons." The protocol of 1974 envisaged a further limitation of antimissile defense systems. Reagan's "antimissile decision" is completely inconsistent with these demands. Second, Article No 5 of the agreement states: "Each side commits itself not to develop, test and deploy systems or components of antimissile defense with bases on the sea in the air, in outer space or with mobile land bases."

The emergence of antimissile defense with combat complexes of its outer space bases endangers the whole system of international legal regulations imposing limits on the arms race.

It violates, above all, the agreement on antimissile defense as a whole because the agreement bans both sides from developing antimissile defense based on new physical principles -- lasers, microwave radiation, beam weapons and so forth (according to the agreement, the two sides are entitled to use only those components of antimissile defense that are enumerated in it). Aside from this, the envisaged use of weak nuclear explosions for igniting roentgen lasers constitutes a violation of the 1963 agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. The agreement of 1967 on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, which bans the launching of mass destruction weapons into space as well as undertakings that may have a harmful impact on the environment, is also being violated.

[Question] How can one explain this attitude of Washington to the vital issues of war and peace?

[Answer] We rightly speak of a very clearly defined orientation of Washington's foreign policy. Its basis is the U.S.' endeavor to become the domineering military power of the world. This is the aim pursued by all of Washington's practical deeds and by its entire propaganda activity -- the "zero option," the "interim solution," the "radical reduction of strategic arms," the "antimissile decision" and others.

All of these actions tellingly expose Washington's insincerity in solving problems of disarmament and its endeavor to acquire military supremacy. The concept of establishing a system of antimissile defense on a fundamentally new basis -- that has nothing in common with the "defense" of America but it is a step drawing America closer to the unleashing of a nuclear war, in which it will not escape punishment. Reagan's "anti-missile decision" destabilizes the situation, creates an obstacle to disarmament talks and promotes the arms race. The race to the nuclear abyss continues. One cannot rule out for the future the concept of a "Star War," adorned with President R. Reagan's peace rhetorics. However, that is a very dangerous path.

TOLUBKO WARNS U.S. ON PULSE WEAPONS RESEARCH

PM022031 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18 4 May 83 (Signed to Press 29 Apr 83) p 12

[Interview with Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, by special correspondent Naum Mar: "Roads to Victory" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 38th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over Hitler's Germany the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board asked Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko to answer a few questions.

[Question] What could you say, Vladimir Fedorovich, about the approaching victory holiday?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to note the outstanding significance of this tremendous historic event in the life of the Soviet people and of all mankind.

...At the time I was serving in the IV Guards Stalingrad Mechanized Corps, which had with glory traveled a combat path from the banks of the Volga to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, the walls of Belgrade and Vienna. And of course, I will never forget the days and nights of the victorious spring of 1945.

It has to be admitted that during the Patriotic War some representatives of the Western world believed that the USSR would not withstand the onslaught of Hitler's Germany. There were also many skeptics of a different kind who believed that if the raging fuhrer's armored regiments reached the Volga, that would be the end of the war and our country's fate would be sealed.... But these gentlemen had a poor knowledge of our motherland! Under the leadership of the Communist Party the entire people were mobilized. With every month we received more and more new armaments. The famous Katyushas were tested in 1941. The army received the T-34 tanks, the best in the world, which played an exceptionally great role in the victory over fascist Germany.

That is why every honest person, with every reason, regards our victory over fascism as a great victory!

[Question] Comrade Chief Marshal of Artillery, 38 years have passed since then.... It is now the spring of 1983. But some people in the world, forgetting the lessons of the recent past, are again calling for a "crusade" against the USSR and socialism. What can you, as commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, say about this?

[Answer] U.S. President Reagan endlessly prates about the imagined "Soviet military threat." The ballyhoo kicked up by the present American Administration is totally without foundation. History can show no instance in which the Soviet Union has engaged in saber-rattling. From the first days of the existence of Soviet power, back in Vladimir Ilich Lenin's lifetime, our country precisely and clearly told the whole world that we had no and would never have any territorial claims against anyone. The whole history of the Soviet state is incontrovertible evidence that our people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are piously fulfilling this behest of Lenin.

Mr Reagan zealously orates about the possibility of a "preemptive nuclear strike." In this connection it is necessary to dwell on certain new instances of the U.S. Administration's inhumane, militarist policy. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's readers are clearly well aware that a little while ago, cranking up the arms race, the American Administration adopted a decision on series production of neutron munitions. The aim of these criminal weapons is to kill all that lives while leaving industrial facilities intact. It is not hard to guess the intention of the strategy of neutron war that has been conceived.... But even this inhumane weapon for the mass destruction of people was not enough for President Reagan.

...It is well known that intensive research into "third generation" nuclear weapons is underway in the laboratories of Edward Teller, the American nuclear physicist, and in other U.S. research institutions. It is a question of the combat utilization of the electromagnetic pulse. What does this mean? It is well known that when a nuclear bomb is detonated a short-lived electromagnetic pulse is instantly released. The U.S. Administration has set its scientists the task of creating new, "third generation" bombs (the first generation being the atom bomb and the second the hydrogen bomb) with an intensified electromagnetic pulse. The hope of the American fathers of the new barbaric weapon is simple: by means of the simultaneous surprise detonation of several such bombs at an altitude of 400-450 km above the Soviet Union's territory to totally destroy our communications control system and temporarily deprive us of the possibility of swiftly delivering a retaliatory strike; and then, exploiting this pause, to carry out a massive strike using the entire might of the American triad (ground-, sea-, and air-launched missiles). And this is the plan that President Reagan portrays as "defensive weapons"? What are these "defensive weapons"? Anyone with the slightest knowledge of military matters understands perfectly well that these are very real first-strike offensive weapons. President Reagan and his closest advisers, including Defense Secretary Weinberger, obviously do not know the Russian proverb that says that every stick has two ends...

What can be said about all this? It is an illusion! A very dangerous and harmful illusion! Why? Because we regard it as our sacred duty in fulfilling the motherland's command to maintain the combat readiness of our strategic missile forces at such a high level to preclude the possibility of the unleashing of nuclear war.

Our constant combat readiness is a forced measure but a very necessary one and is the main deterrent [sderzhivayushchiy faktor] to the aggressive aspirations of hostile forces. And this readiness is maintained for a humane purpose, to ensure that destructive nuclear missile weapons ARE NEVER USED BY ANYONE.

The Soviet Union will never allow the imperialists to disrupt the existing military equilibrium. The imperialists are well aware that we are ready to respond to any strike of theirs with an all-crushing retaliatory strike.

During his recent visit to the GDR Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, declared: "If Washington is hoping that we will retaliate to the use of Pershings or cruise missiles only against targets in West Europe, it is profoundly mistaken. Retribution against the United States itself will also inexorably follow." That was said with the utmost clarity, in my view.

The USSR and the socialist community have been and are in favor of peace and the security of all countries and peoples. Victory Day is an imperious reminder to everyone that the Soviet Union and the world's freedom-loving peoples routed fascism so that mankind could live in peace. Powerful forces capable of worthily standing up for that exist on our beautiful planet now!

KUZNETSOV SCORES U.S. MX DEPLOYMENT PLANS

PM271335 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 3

[G. Kuznetsov Article: "MX -- Contrary to Reason"]

[Text] America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "And so, it has now been officially announced. There is no frightening 'window of vulnerability' in America's strategic nuclear forces as a whole. The American people can breathe a sigh of relief on learning of the conclusion of the commission set up by **the President**. If the Soviet Union mounts an attack on American land-based missiles, the impressive American arsenal of submarine-launched and bomber-launched missiles will prove adequate to destroy all Soviet targets and to protect the United States from nuclear devastation.... The United States does not need the new MX mobile missile system to cope with the problem of the vulnerability of its ICBM's."

Casting aside the provocative American propaganda thesis of the possibility of a Soviet "attack" on the United States, let us try to understand the meaning of the quotation. The newspaper analyzes the report of the commission which on behalf of the White House tackled the problems of deploying the MX missile system after Congress rejected the idea of basing these missiles in a "dense pack" and voted down the corresponding appropriations.

It is perfectly obvious that what we have here is a refutation of President Reagan's assertions that the United States is "defenseless" before the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the United States possesses a huge nuclear potential, including long-range bombers and submarine-launched and land-based missiles, which "must be developed as a whole, not separately." Hence, it would seem, the logical conclusion suggests itself: The Pentagon does not need the MX missile.

Alas, when it is a question of arms, the United States is guided by the logic of aggressors. And so Americans, on reading the commission's "practical proposals," will breathe not a sign of relief but with bitterness: The commission recommended deploying 100 first-strike MX missiles with 10 warheads of 500 kilotons each in the existing Minuteman ICBM launch silos! What is more, the commission also proposed starting the development (with subsequent deployment) of several hundred lighter, new generation missiles with one warhead.

Already named Midgetman, this missile is to be mobile and, consequently, more hardy, as it is "easily transported from place to place and therefore easily concealed from detection," CBS-TV correspondent (A. Stoll) emphasized.

There is no need to say that President Reagan at once "resolutely supported" the commission's conclusions and urged Congress to agree to the MX and Midgetman deployment. What will this lead to?

It is worth recalling that the U.S. land-based strategic forces now have 550 Minuteman III launchers, 450 Minuteman II launchers and 53 Titan II launchers, which can launch at one time a sum total of 2,153 nuclear warheads each with a yield of between 170 kilotons and 10 kilotons and 10 megatons. The deployment of the MX missiles alone pursues the aim of adding to this arsenal a further 1,000 nuclear warheads and securing a 50 percent superiority over the Soviet Union for this class of armament. This would mean a cardinal disruption of the established parity. The deployment of the new Midgetman missiles would be a violation of the principles of the Salt II Treaty, which limits the number of nuclear carriers.

The report prepared by the commission covers the whole triad of the American strategic forces and fully approves the program for their "modernization" and buildup began by the Reagan administration. Here priority is to be given, in addition to the MX, to the building of Trident submarines and the development of Trident II ballistic missiles.

Thus, in accordance with the White House's plans, and contradicting its own conclusions concerning the lack of U.S. "vulnerability," the commission came out in favor of a further nuclear missile arms race. Naturally, this could not fail to cause a shock in U.S. political circles. "The previously proposed methods of basing the MX missiles were very diverse -- ranging from the absurd to the simply foolish," M. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said in connection with the "chief" recommendation. "But this proposal is crazy. It is tantamount to declaring that the United States has adopted a nuclear first-strike strategy."

The senator's statement needs clarifying: The nuclear first-strike strategy has long been at the core of U.S. military doctrines which, by accelerating the race for arms of all types, and nuclear arms above all, attempt to end the existing parity and achieve superiority over the USSR in order to blackmail us with the nuclear threat. This is evidenced by the "Defense Directives for Fiscal 1984-1988" prepared by the Pentagon and the U.S. National Security Council, according to which the Reagan administration intends to spend \$1,556 billion for military purposes. The directives set forth a "comprehensive plan" which envisages that the U.S. Armed Forces will be provided with everything they need to conduct combat operations against the USSR on several fronts for an "indefinite period." The plan proceeds from a reckoning of forestalling actions in the massive use of first-strike weapons.

By accepting the commission's proposal and issuing orders to deploy the MX missiles President Reagan cynically proceeds from the premise that they will be a means of exerting pressure at the Geneva talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. The U.S. President would like the Soviet Union to destroy the majority of its land-based ICBM's (and these are the foundation of our strategic potential) and break up and reorganize according to American yardsticks the whole structure of its strategic forces, at the same time granting the United States complete freedom to build up its nuclear arms! The implementation of the plan advanced by Washington would give the United States double superiority in terms of the number of warheads on ICBM's and submarines alone. In addition, the United States would have the right to deploy long-range cruise missiles.

It is absurd to think that the USSR could agree to such a decision. As Yu. V. Andropov pointed out in his replies to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, the complexity and danger of the present situation consists in the fact that the arms race imposed by the West is overtaking the talks.

The USSR's proposals are built on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. Whereas Washington sees 1990 as a milestone in its wild plans for achieving military superiority over the USSR, our country envisages by 1990 a stage-by-stage reduction in the total number of ICBM launchers, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and also heavy bombers to 1,800 units for each side, or a lowering by more than 25 percent of the original ceiling established under the SALT II Treaty. We want to reduce substantially the number of nuclear devices and to limit maximally the improvement of nuclear weapons. Embracing all types of nuclear weapons without exception, the USSR proposes closing possible channels for a further arms race in this sphere. And it proposes a freeze on arsenals for the duration of the talks.

The development and deployment of new types of nuclear arms by Washington, including the MX missile, attests that the United States is seeking to exacerbate further the international situation. As Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "The present U.S. Administration is continuing to travel an extremely dangerous path."

The issues of war and peace must not be treated lightly. It must be clear to the American Administration that all attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are in vain. The Soviet Union will never allow it. It is time Washington ceased inventing more and more new versions of how best to unleash a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. This, as Yu. V. Andropov pointed out, is not simply an irresponsible occupation but a crazy one.

IZVESTIYA on MX, Midgetman

PM271241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

["Political Observer's Opinion" By Stanislav Kondrashov: "Spring and Missiles"]

[Excerpts] It so happens that in the transatlantic political calendar springtime coincides with the prosaic times of the passing -- and forcing -- through Congress of a budget in which real (after discounting cost inflation) military expenditures have jumped by over 10 percent. And so, since the end of March, well-known officials have been holding a peculiar month of friendship with missiles and unspringlike love for the arms race. In actual fact they have been nourishing these feelings ever since that January day in 1981 when Ronald Reagan pronounced, hand on the Bible, the words of the presidential oath. But, casting your mind over the past, you realize that the above-mentioned perverted friendship, and this love which is intertwined with hatred, have never before manifested themselves so convincingly. Or in such varied ways.

Let us take missiles. A wide selection has been offered over the past few weeks, to suit all tastes. With the "interim solution," which excludes agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the Washington officials have drawn even closer to the deployment of their Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. Later on, a special presidential commission led by Brent Scowcroft, which investigated future U.S. strategic weapons, recommended two types of intercontinental missile. One of them is the old acquaintance, the MX. A powerful missile, capable of delivering a first strike, with 10 independently targeted warheads. The Scowcroft commission proposed the immediate deployment of 100 MX missiles in silos built for the old Minuteman missile. The second recommended missile is a new one. A compact missile, which does not prevent it from being an intercontinental one. Just a single warhead. MX for the eighties and the new Midgetman for the nineties. It is planned to bake [ispech] hundreds, if not thousands, of these compact units and change strategy through the new type of strategic weapons.

Instead of relying on multitargetable warhead missiles, as the Americans did previously in the seventies in launching the new round of the nuclear arms race they are proclaiming as the latest word the return to single-warhead missiles scattered all over U.S. territory and thus, or so they claim, less vulnerable to a Soviet strike. Whether this new (and yet very old) concept would lead, as its authors claim, to a consolidation of strategic stability is none too sure. The fact that it augurs a new round in the old arms race is beyond any doubt. They would also like to involve the Soviet Union in it, kindly asking it to consign its present weapons to the scrap heap.

President Reagan has approved the Scowcroft commission recommendations and last week dispatched his aides to Capitol Hill to try to get the consent of the U.S. legislators. It is not hard to guess that, given their agreement, the next decade will take up the baton from the current one.

The future has its roots in the present. The U.S. President is looking not only to the next decade but also the new century, which marks the start of a new millenium. This forward look was also manifested during the Washington month perpetuating the arms race. It is well known that the President called on U.S. scientists to look into the third millenium from the viewpoint of possible outer space and "Star" Wars. They are expected to produce fantastic weapons which could shoot down Soviet intercontinental missiles in outer space. This is presented as ABM defense, but every person who is familiar with the alphabet of the nuclear age can glean the innermost meaning of the new fantasy: preparation for a first missile strike against the Soviet Union, backed by calculations that the U.S. ABM shield in outer space would deflect the retaliatory strike and protect the attacker from retribution. If fantasies were to be taken seriously, one real result is assured: an arms race in the 21st century. With new expenditure running into hundreds of billions of dollars.

The Soviet Union's position has been and is opposed to the U.S. position. It was once again clearly stated in Yu. V. Andropov's replies to DER SPIEGEL magazine: "not to start an arms race where there has not been one, to halt it where it is taking place now. This is the essence of our position, this is what guides us at the talks."

Further on in his replies Yu. V. Andropov touches upon the entire postwar history, which explains the present: "...The point has always been that in the accumulation of arms we have only followed the Americans, and not the other way round. At that, on catching up with the United States, we have always proposed ending this race, we have proposed freezing the level of arms bilaterally and proceeding to their reduction. Unfortunately, we have not met with agreement to this from the U.S. side."

Spring is a time of hope. The battles between the White House and Capitol Hill show that unbridled militarism generates alarm and fear, as well as desire to examine matters reasonably and soberly. This is noticeable among more and more Americans. This presents the great hope of spring.

"The best way to halt the arms race is to halt it now, rather than trying to deal with the growing levels of escalation in nuclear weapons," Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield and Congressmen Edward Markey and Isilvio Conte, authors of the nuclear freeze resolution, wrote recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pay attention: Their words are like the words of the Soviet leader. The explanation of this, of course, is not in ideological alignment but in sober interpretation of a past which warns about the future.

YEPISHEV ASSAILS U.S. MILITARISM, ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM271105 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Washington's Militarist Itinerary"]

[Text] Radio and press reports on the present U.S. Administration's continuing irresponsible actions cannot fail to cause alarm and concern. "Recently," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent, "Washington has disgorged a veritable stream of speeches devoted to one thing -- military preparations, military programs and the creation of new types of weapons." It is clear that the policy of the U.S. President, who is engaging in reckless saber rattling and urging the peoples toward the path of global confrontation, reflects the intentions and interests of imperialism's powerful and most reactionary forces.

The Alternative to Nuclear War

The task of preserving peace and ending the arms race is becoming increasingly acute with each passing day. It has truly become the fundamental question of international politics since it now affects the fundamental interests of hundreds of millions of people in all countries. If things deteriorate and war unleashed by the imperialists becomes reality and if the stockpiles of weapons accumulated in the arsenals are brought into operation, the very fate of civilization will be threatened. In the face of such a danger, peace and peaceful coexistence among states represent the only rational alternative to nuclear war.

The Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries have consistently and persistently been struggling for many years now for peace, international cooperation and the prevention of war. A vivid example of the loyalty of our party and state to Lenin's principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence is provided by the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which was greeted with approval and support by all progressive mankind. In the past 2 years a number of important and constructive new initiatives put forward by the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states have strengthened the position of those forces waging the struggle for peace. An important place is occupied among those initiatives by the proposals on concluding a treaty with the NATO countries on the nonuse of force, nuclear-free zones, the commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, the reduction of arsenals and so forth. The Soviet delegations at the talks in Geneva and Vienna and the Madrid conference are striving persistently to implement realistic and concrete measures to slow down and subsequently curb the arms race.

The proposals formulated in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted in Prague in January this year are an important basis for further steps toward strengthening peace. The package of practical measures proposed in the declaration and designed to reduce the level of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is a realistic plan for preserving peace in Europe and the world and for preserving and deepening the processes of detente.

Particular stress should be laid on the fact that the Soviet peace initiatives and the proposals contained in the Political Declaration are based on the principles of equality and identical security. In the strategic arms limitation talks with the United States, the Soviet Union has never tried to infringe the other side's interests or striven for unilateral advantages. "To us, reaching agreement between the negotiating sides means resolving questions to both sides' satisfaction," comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG). But as is clear from the U.S. President's statements, the United States regards its own security exclusively in terms of completely eliminating the security of the other side.

It is reasonable to assume that the Soviet Union's considered approach to the problem of disarmament taking into account the security interests of both sides would prompt a constructive response from the United States and its NATO allies. But, in fact, nothing of the sort has occurred. The United States and its NATO allies merely counter the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with political demagoguery. How else can one interpret the "zero options" and "interim decisions," aimed at ensuring one-sided military superiority for the West. Instead of conducting a businesslike discussion of the realistic proposals put forward by the USSR and its allies, the leaders of the United States and the NATO countries have taken sabotaging efforts leading to the limitation of the arms race.

The Soviet proposals on a mutual quantitative freeze of the strategic arsenals of the USSR and the United States and maximum restrictions on their modernization automatically presupposes the abandonment by both sides of the production of new and even more devastating weapon systems. And it is this that the bosses of the U.S. military-industrial complex, whose interests are championed by the present U.S. Administration, like least of all. As is known, the administration is intent on raising the U.S. military spending ceiling to nearly \$2 trillion in the next 5 years. Obviously, a large percentage of this astronomical sum will end up in the safes of the military concerns in the form of profit. That is why the White House is so obstinately and persistently sticking to its aggressive militarist policy and is taking the very great risk of balancing on the brink of war. Evidently the present U.S. leaders basically prefer a type of international relations in which the line between war and peace is extremely thin.

In June 1982 the U.S. President addressed the British Parliament and called for a "crusade" against the socialist countries. "Let us," he urged, "use our might to ensure that Marxism-Leninism ends up on the garbage heap of history." He called the Soviet Union the "center of evil" in the modern world.

Washington's bugle is assembling all the reactionary forces for the struggle against the Soviet Union and its friends and allies, against the whole of progressive mankind. It is clear to all the people of the world that only an improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States would accord with the fundamental interests of both states and of all the countries of the world. But the present U.S. leaders, as their actions show, do not want this. Peaceful coexistence scares them. They have chosen the course of military, political and ideological confrontation.

The "Crusaders'" Anti-Soviet Myths

The actions of the U.S. Administration, which is pushing mankind toward the point of a military conflagration, are causing growing anger in the United States itself and in the West European countries. Americans' concern at the administration's course of unbridled buildup of nuclear arsenals was reflected by the findings of a recent U.S. public opinion poll in which 64 percent of those polled disapproved of the White House's actions in the sphere of military policy and arms control.

The antiwar and antinuclear movement in the countries of Western Europe, especially those on whose territory Washington is intending to deploy new intermediate-range nuclear missiles, is increasingly becoming a mass movement in character and going on the offensive. The crest of the antiwar and antimissile movement has shot up to unprecedented heights. People of differing political convictions and social position, including some former NATO generals, are insistently demanding that Europe should not be allowed to be transformed into an American nuclear bridgehead and a U.S. nuclear hostage.

Many political and public figures in West European countries have been forced to take account of this public mood and are increasingly calling on the White House to at last show realism and sense and to adopt a businesslike and constructive stance in its talks with the USSR.

Those unscrupulous methods of ideological and political demagoguery to which the American Administration is resorting in justifying its militarist course represent a particular danger in the situation that has come about today. It is counting on ideological and psychological smoke screens to disguise Washington's aggressive aspirations and present them to imperialism's best advantage and to suppress the present huge swell of the antimilitarist movement. To substantiate these actions wide use is being made, as before, of the 20th century's greatest lie, that of the "danger" apparently threatening the West from the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

At the same time the myth about the allegedly defensive nature of U.S. and NATO military preparations is being insistently instilled and the obsession is being pushed that apparently "the stronger NATO is, the more tractable the Warsaw Pact will be." This is the basis for the imaginary necessity of further intensifying the arms race since "war readiness is the most effective means of maintaining peace."

Powerful and systematic injections of anti-Sovietism into the West's public consciousness have created in many misinformed people fixed stereotyped thinking that you cannot apparently expect anything better from the Soviet Union. It is precisely "Soviet intractability and stubbornness," the bourgeois press maintains, which explains the protractedness and lack of success of many rounds of the Soviet-American arms limitation talks. In so doing they naturally pass over in silence the fact that it is precisely the United States which wrecked the ratification of SALT II and put on ice the implementation of a number of joint agreements in this field. "Soviet intrigues" are used to explain all outbreaks of international tension, to justify the use of American armed forces outside the United States and to validate the acceleration of military preparations.

They myth that the ruling circles and governments of the NATO countries are guided in their foreign policy by lofty "moral principles" and are striving to "defend the rights" and interests of the peoples serves to disguise imperialism's true aims. It would appear that the United States and NATO are pursuing a just and highly moral policy while engaged in the preparation of nuclear war. It would also appear, as various "voices" claim, that although no NATO bloc country has ever been subjected to attack from outside the bloc, the many dozens of wars carried out by those countries' troops in Asia, Africa and Latin American in the past 25 years were enforced and necessary. All of this was done, of course, in the name of "freedom"! It is hard to imagine greater hypocrisy or sanctimony!

The U.S. Administration's myth about the defense of its lofty moral values is simply a mellifluous song designed to dull people's vigilance. Interference in sovereign states' internal affairs, armed struggle to suppress national liberation movements and the comprehensive use of coercion are the true basis of U.S. foreign policy. Remarking upon this fact, the well-known U.S. politician W. Fullbright writes that "we have created a society whose main occupation is violence. The sorry impression is being created that we in American have clearly become accustomed to wars. For many years now we have either been at war or about to go to war in any part of the world. War and the military have become an inalienable part of our way of life with violence our country's most important product." Statistics gathered by the U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT eloquently illustrate these enforced admissions: Since the end of World War II the United States has used armed forces to achieve its foreign policy goals on 262 occasions.

Each new step by the Washington "crusaders" is accompanied by an endless stream of anti-Soviet false assertions, political sleight of hand and ideological juggling. Some of these take place within the framework of the program blasphemously known in the United States as "Project Truth." Under this program the U.S. Information Agency carries out numerous acts of ideological sabotage against the socialist countries. Other subversive acts are grouped around a program whose leading executors are the U.S. State Department and the CIA. This program has been hypocritically christened the "Democracy and Public Diplomacy Program." Through this program pro-American political organizations in a number of countries are subsidized and in those countries mass information media, trade union officials and religious and other figures are bribed with a view to widely propagandizing the American way of life and activating anti-Sovietism. These White House programs basically reflect the doctrine of psychological warfare against the USSR.

The hypocrisy of the Washington "peacemakers" is currently becoming increasingly sophisticated. The volume of their anti-Soviet activity is increasing. Appropriations for ideological subversion are growing. New subversive centers are being created. Provocative gatherings are held. On the one hand, all these extraordinary measures are in effect an admission of the inability of imperialist propaganda to keep the masses of people under its influence by conventional means. On the other, it would be wrong to underestimate the possible dangerous consequences of the Washington "crusaders'" growing activeness. They have accumulated tremendous experience of social demagoguery and misinformation of the masses and exploit that experience widely.

Who Is Propelling the Chariot of War

Facts, as the saying goes, are stubborn. And they indicate more than convincingly that the real -- not imaginary -- threat to mankind emanates from imperialism. This has long since been proved by Marxism-Leninism. All history, recent history included, testifies in favor of this conclusion. The present situation is such that reactionary circles in the United States and NATO, having embarked on a path of open confrontation with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, are implementing at an accelerated rate a whole range of measures aimed at preparing for and waging nuclear war. The most important place among these measures is assigned to the elaboration of new, increasingly aggressive military-political doctrines and concepts. These express the class creed of those who are propelling the chariot of war toward the danger line.

The world has not forgotten that only 6 months after the Reagan administration came to power, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger announced Washington's adoption of a new strategy, which he described as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the USSR and the United States on a global and regional scale.

In accordance with this strategy, which expresses the sociopolitical interests of the monopolies working for the Pentagon, the main gamble is, as before, on preparing for and waging a nuclear war and on multiple options for the use of strategic forces in such a war -- from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes to the mass use of all nuclear facilities. In other words, the extremely dangerous idea of a so-called "preventive nuclear strike" has once again come to the fore in Washington. Pentagon strategists are preparing for such a war in the illusory hope of victory. The inhumanity and profound amorality of these plans are resolutely condemned by the progressive public and by all who value peace -- the most important condition for progress in the world.

A feature of all these new doctrines and concepts of confrontation is the directives they contain for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and stepping up the arms race with a view to creating the material base for the global blackmailing of peace-loving forces.

The course of achieving military superiority is most fully reflected in the expansion of the scale of financing of military programs, behind which lies the self-interest of those who, disregarding the growing nuclear risk, thirst after only one thing: profit, more profit and superprofit.

It is noteworthy that military monopolist groupings, acting through the present White House masters, are not only concerned with the dividends they receive today and in the short term as a result of the large-scale arms race, but also seek to carry out reliable "groundwork" for the foreseeable future. This is indicated, in particular, by the American President's 23 March speech, in which, alongside the continued implementation of the programs adopted, he set the task of creating a global ABM system, a task extending to the year 2000. In itself this statement not only breaks earlier agreements with the USSR in this sphere and creates the conditions for the expansion of aggressive plans, but also gives the monopolies the opportunity to devour a financial pie on a fantastic scale. So that is who really has an interest in propelling the military chariot!

The main directions in the buildup of U.S. strategic nuclear might are formulated in Pentagon documents which became public recently -- the defense directives for fiscal 1984-1988 and 1985-1989. These documents, whose content makes it clear that they have nothing in common with defense, provide for the improvement of all three components in the strategic triad. It is planned, in particular, to deploy new MX ICBM's equipped with 10 warheads, complete with construction of the Trident submarine-based nuclear missile system, build a fleet of B-1 supersonic bombers and deploy missile in Europe. In accordance with the American President's decision, neutron weapon production is taking place. Appropriations for chemical and biological military programs increase very year. Particular attention is devoted to improving cruise missiles, the submarine fleet and space systems.

Thus it is a question of a new, still more dangerous stage in the arms race and of the desire on the part of the leaders of NATO powers and first and foremost the United States to have at their disposal a war machine superior to the military potential of the USSR and its allies.

In the struggle for peace the CPSU and the Soviet Government realistically assess the nature and level of the danger of war created by the reactionary forces of the United States and NATO. In the materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches and in particular in his answers to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, and in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, the underlying sources of the present tension in the world are revealed. It is obvious to us that the convulsions of the militarist hysteria in the United States must not ultimately reverse the course of historical development. In this connection Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum: "The USSR utterly rejects the viewpoint of those who try to instill into people the idea that force the weapons decide and always will decide everything. Today the peoples are in the forefront of history more than ever before. They have won the right to a voice which nobody can stifle. They are capable, through active and purposeful actions, of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and safeguarding peace -- and that means life on our planet. And the CPSU and the Soviet state will do everything possible to ensure that that is what happens."

At the same time imperialism's present policy is further exacerbating the situation. Imperialism's nature remains the same, and you cannot protect the world against war with requests and persuasion.

And it is necessary to reckon with the fact that the most bellicose leaders and representatives of those bourgeois groupings whose class hatred for socialism is sometimes stronger than their common sense now hold the political stage in the West. Finally, it must be seen that the West is now feverishly seeking a way out of the protracted economic crisis, and that is pushing it onto the path of military adventures.

In the situation which has emerged, Army and Navy servicemen correctly understand our party's instructions to the effect that imperialist military threats must always meet with an effective, timely rebuff. That is why concern for combat readiness, high combat capability and vigilance now permeates all the thoughts and actions of Soviet servicemen. Educated by the party and rallied closely around the Leninist Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Soviet servicemen selflessly, devotedly serve the socialist fatherland and the cause of communism and are ready to do everything to defend the gains of socialism, peace and the peoples' security.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN URGES PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD021648 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 2 TASS -- Stephan Shalayev, chairman of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, has urged the working people to use the whole tremendous might of the international working class and trade union movement in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for preventing the nuclear threat. He was addressing in Moscow today as a mass rally devoted to the day of international solidarity -- May Day. The rally was attended by more than one hundred foreign trade union delegations.

Stephan Shalayev stressed that proletarian international solidarity is particularly important now that the U.S. imperialism has brought the world to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. Acting under the pretext of the alleged Soviet military superiority, the USA is creating new types of nuclear weapons, stockpiling chemical and bacteriological weapons. It is drawing up plans for a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system, is making increasingly persistent attempts at placing weapons into outer space.

The policy of the United States, its total disregard for the destinies of other peoples, constitute a direct threat to the cause of peace, Snehpan Shalayev said. Particularly dangerous are the plans of the Reagan administration for deploying in Western Europe American missiles for delivering the first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

The real motives behind this policy of the USA and its NATO allies, he pointed out, is the wish to distract the attention of their peoples from the domestic problems caused by capitalism's deep-going economic crisis, the wish to halt the struggle of the peoples for social reforms, against the existing international economic order, which enables the imperialists [to] plunder the developing countries.

There are no forces in the USSR and the socialist countries that would need arms race and war, Stephan Shalayev said, our aims are clear and open -- peace, detente, general security and fair and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Jan Nemoudry, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, was speaking at the rally about the growing aggressiveness of the imperialists, who are unleashing a conflict after conflict. He recalled Britain's colonial adventure in the southern Atlantic and the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon, in which tens of thousands of children, women and old people were killed, the systematic provocations and acts of interference by the U.S. Administration in the internal affairs of the peoples of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The WFTU, said Jan Nemoudry, strongly condemns the plans of the USA and NATO for the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. Our views are shared by increasing numbers of the working people who do not wish that their interests be sacrificed to the military-industrial complex. This finds its expression in the unprecedented growth of the anti-war movement the world over.

COMMENTARY DERIDES LUNS REMARKS ON EUROMISSILES

LD292341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Speaking to journalists NATO Secretary General Luns stated that the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is allegedly aimed at promoting success at the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear armaments.

The NATO secretary general's assurance brings to mind the inviting songs of the mythological sweet-voiced sirens who drew trusting sailors to their death. If one is to believe the Odyssey, the sirens brought about a great deal of harm. However, even more harm is being prepared by Luns and other heralds and champions of NATO's plans who want West Europeans to become Washington's nuclear hostages. The peoples understand this: The antimissile and antiwar movement is gathering strength throughout Europe. People of different nationalities and political views are joining it. Their voice is sounding out ever louder, ever more demanding. Luns is trying to deceive the public with his mellifluous songs in order to facilitate the implementation of NATO's plans. He is far from the only one doing this. Even the President of the United States resorts to deliberate untruth [nepravda] in striving to whitewash Washington's militaristic policy, which aims at achieving military superiority, and present it in a pleasant light.

Unlike their mythological predecessors, present-day imperialist sirens have in addition to their own voices a gigantic propaganda machine that repeats the false assurances a thousand times over. In order to escape the sirens' cunning sorcery, the artful Odysseus ordered his fellow-travellers to stop up their ears. In order to gain an understanding of the untruth of the assurances of the NATO sirens, people attentively listen to the voice of truth that resounds from Moscow. A most striking example of this is the enormous public interest in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's answers to DER SPIEGEL magazine. They give a precise objective assessment of the correlation of forces, which is indicative of parity, and clearly state that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe would signify a sharp turn for the worse in the situation not only in Europe, but for the entire planet as well. We would have to make the necessary decisions in accordance with this, said Comrade Andropov.

Even though the bourgeois press is trying to hush up the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee's answers to DER SPIEGEL, Mr Luns cannot fail to know this. Luns is sufficiently well-versed in politics. This means he is consciously distorting the truth. But, after all, it has long been known that lies have short legs.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021533 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 2 May 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vedenyapin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD; and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA international observer]

Andropov's DER SPIEGEL Interview

[Text] [Vedenyapin] The present May Day coincides with truly significant dates: Progressive humanity is honoring the memory of Karl Marx, whose teachings led to triumphant victories; the 80th anniversary of the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party congress is being marked; and on the eve of the first of May, we celebrated the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose name is inseparable from the history of our party and from the teachings of Marx. These dates are not simply calendar dates; they force us again and again to evaluate soberly the complexities of the contemporary world.

The tense situation under which we are now living is no secret. International reaction is issuing ultimatums that socialism surrender its positions -- otherwise we are threatened with war. Aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States, have virtually put a choice before humanity: Take a new step on the road to a nuclear catastrophe or return to detente.

The present U.S. Administration's militaristic so-called giant-mania is truly unprecedented. Washington is already feeding the hellish furnace of the arms race with trillions of dollars. The Pentagon is sharply increasing the means of mass destruction and is striving for the deployment, as you know, of its medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In a word, Washington is inventing more and more new options on how to unleash a nuclear war in the hope of winning it.

Meanwhile, the vital interests of the peoples dictate one thing: Nuclear war cannot be allowed, neither a small one nor a large one; neither a limited war or a total war. Therefore, there is no more important task today than that of turning back the present dangerous development of events. The powerful antiwar movements that are developing under our very eyes show that this is a real cause, and one within the powers of peace-loving peoples and states. The USSR, noted Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, will do all incumbent upon it to ensure the present and coming generations a tranquil and peaceful future. There is the aim of our policies, he emphasized, and we will not retract it.

[Khokhlov] The high and noble aims of Soviet foreign policy, which were vividly reflected in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's interview in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, called forth a broad torrent of responses not only in Western Europe but throughout the world. The issue being dealt with is the most important issue - the preservation of peace on earth, and the prevention of an atomic catastrophe.

I will cite just a few individual statements that demonstrate the lively response aroused by the thoughts developed in this interview. The SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, for example, writes, and I quote: There are so many aspects in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's conversation with the DER SPIEGEL publisher that one is able to evaluate the existing situation much more clearly. The DPA agency writes: The Soviet leader supports, among other things, the peaceful use of space; and confirmed the proposal to conclude an international treaty banning the deployment of any type of weapons in space. I quote statements from the British agency REUTER: In his DER SPIEGEL interview, the CPSU leader blamed the United States for not showing any interest in achieving a genuine agreement on nuclear arms limitations. And further on: "At the same time, the Soviet leader says in a conciliatory tone that the USSR will continue its efforts to conduct talks with the United States, and confirmed that the proposals put forward earlier by Moscow remain in force.

[Kolchanov] Yes, Nikolay Petrovich, of course all these evaluations that you have read out, quoting remarks made by the world press on Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's interview in DER SPIEGEL, attest to one thing: this document aroused great interest throughout the whole world.

U.S. 'Inert Attitude' on Disarmament

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's interview gives a very clear and profound statement on our proposals on medium-range missiles. If one summarizes them, they can be reduced to three points. If the proposal made by us that goes the farthest is adopted -- a proposal about which the West, incidentally, prefers to maintain a bashful silence -- then on the European Continent there would be no types of nuclear weapons at all aimed at hitting targets in Europe, either medium-range or tactical weapons.

The same applies to our other proposal as well. If it were implemented, a radical reduction would take place and the number of each side's medium-range weapons would be reduced to a third. In other words, we would be two-thirds along the path toward the total liberation of Europe from these weapons.

Finally, if the West were to accept the option we proposed last December, the USSR and the NATO countries would retain 162 missiles each -- that is exactly the amount that NATO has at the moment, owned by Britain and France. Each country would also each retain 138 medium-range planes. These figures are of course not absolute, and we can reach an agreement on another basis. The main thing is that there should be equal security and there should be total fairness.

Incidentally, I recently had a conversation on this topic with a very well-known and authoritative military expert, retired Admiral La Rocque. Meeting him in Washington a month ago, we also naturally touched upon this subject. He also said that Washington's zero option was of course totally unjust, but that the Soviet proposals, the proposals that I have just been briefly talking about, were totally just and create a reliable basis for true disarmament without causing the slightest damage to the security of either side.

We have already talked about the fact that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's interview contains answers to almost all the main issues of contemporary international life. I would like to note two more points.

In the first place, there is the point concerning the counterargument one often meets in the West. When one starts talking about various aspects of the disarmament problem, particularly about medium-range missiles in Europe, one's interlocuter often says: Oh yes, that is all very well, but let's link everything with the success of the Geneva talks. If the Geneva talks develop successfully, they say, then there will be no medium-range missiles in Europe. If they are not successful, then the Americans, it seems, must site missiles on the European Continent. If one talks practically, then one must say that those who wish to achieve some kind of aim must make an effort to achieve this aim. But what have the Americans done up to now? They are sabotaging the Geneva talks. In order not to talk about Geneva alone, I will remind you of some other points where the United States talks a lot and does nothing toward solving the most important international problems. The United States broke off the talks on the total and general banning of nuclear weapons tests, and is to this day avoiding their resumption. It is avoiding talks on antisatellite systems, on limiting the delivery and sale of conventional weapons, and on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean. One can add to this the treaty still unratified by the United States of America, the USSR on limiting underground nuclear weapons testing, on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and so on. The list can be prolonged.

The other point concerns the plans for the creation by the United States of antimissile systems. They are being created under the cover, yet again, of a propagandistic hulla-baloo that they are apparently defensive systems. But all these arguments about the defensive character of antimissile defense are actually camouflage. The point is that in setting themselves the aim of creating a highly effective antimissile system and deploying it in space, the U.S. leaders -- the Pentagon -- are striving to safeguard themselves in a timely manner from a possible retaliatory strike, to enable them to inflict first aggressive strike against our country. So here one is very far from defense but very close to aggression.

[Vedenyapin] Incidentally, Rudolf Georgiyevich, you talked of Washington's -- to put it mildly -- inert attitude on questions of disarmament. Here one recalls, as a graphic example of this, what indifference our proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on banning the deployment in space of weapons of any kind met with at the time in the American capital. The draft of such a treaty was presented to the United Nations. If you recall, back in August 1981. Now, it is becoming totally clear and understandable why the Washington authorities reacted so passively at that time to our initiative.

In this connection, I would like to recall another recent document: Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's reply to a message from a group of American scientists and public figures calling for a ban on space-weapon projects of all kinds. This document has also attracted very wide attention in the world. Its main idea -- that the Soviet Union will continue to make maximum efforts to ensure that the ominous plans for transferring the arms race into space do not become a reality -- has certainly been very widely commented on by all the organs of the world press.

World Peace, Antiwar Movement

[Khokhlov] The May celebrations this year have coincided with very active demonstrations by the workers in all countries. It is now difficult to name a capital or a large city -- not only in Europe, but in Asia and Africa -- where there have not been demonstrations in which working people, representatives of the broadest sections of the populace, have voiced their demands, expressed their concern for the fate of peace, called for an end to the arms race, and called for the establishment of good-neighborly, normal relations among states.

That movement is recruiting more and more new supporters, because the main task of the peace movement is still far from having been fully and finally achieved -- eliminating the threat that hangs over all mankind.

[Kolchanov] Peace, work, the very existence of mankind: These have been the main themes of the May celebrations, whichever country you are talking about. I am reminded that in the 5,500 years of human history, our globe has been shaken by more than 14,000 wars. Periods without bloodshed can easily be counted in decades -- making every year and every day of peace all the more precious. War has always been a terrible calamity, above all for the masses of the people; but the main hardships are inflicted on them even before the storm of war erupts. This is especially obvious today. The arms race now carries off billions of dollars every week. New stockpiles of weapons of devastation and destruction of human lives are being accumulated -- while two-thirds of the population of the earth live in need and poverty, and nearly 2 billion suffer from **regular** malnutrition. The pumping of fantastic sums into the safes of the military monopolies leads to mounting inflation, the deepening of disproportions in the economy and the worsening of the economic crisis.

For the working people in the capitalist countries, this means further increases in taxes, prices and unemployment; and cutbacks in allocations for all the things that people so badly need: education, medical services and social security. Marx once wrote that military expenditure -- I quote: in the directly economic sense, is the same thing as if the nation were to throw part of its capital into the sea.

I think one of the most dangerous myths of our time -- myths created by the advocates of the military-industrial complexes -- is the assertion that military production has a generally healthy effect on the economy. This speculative thesis is, of course, attractive to some extent at a time when there are millions of people unemployed in the West. It is true that military production gives work to thousands of people, but it takes work away from millions because those same funds, invested in peaceful industries, would create immeasurably more jobs. A group of American economists from Michigan has estimated that a billion dollars invested in the arms race creates 35,000 jobs; and in civilian industries, 150,000. That is why hundreds of millions of working people are becoming more clearly aware of the very close connection between their struggle for their socioeconomic interests and the struggle for peace. That is why, during these May days, the words: peace, work May, social progress, and happiness of mankind, ring out with such force.

[Vedenyapin] History has just recently taught mankind a harsh lesson. The peoples have paid a very heavy price for their failure to avert World War II. We cannot allow the tragedy to be repeated. Awareness of the processes, highly dangerous to the very existence of life on earth, occurring as a result of the criminal actions of American imperialism, is leading millions of people, irrespective of their social position, ideological convictions of party adherence, to the only correct conclusion: The cause of peace cannot be upheld unless the masses of the people take it into their hands.

While endeavoring to solve such global problems of curbing the arms race, we presently must also grapple with a number of conflicts of a so-called local kind -- conflicts that although local, are nevertheless the source of many misfortunes for millions of people, both in Central America and the Middle East.

[Kolchanov] Yes, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich. You have named a number of regions where the situation is very alarming. It has to be emphasized in this connection that the source of tension in those regions, the source that is leading to the disasters afflicting the people in those regions, is well-known and is only one: world imperialism, headed by the United States of America.

Afghan April Revolution

[Khokholov] On 27 April, our southern neighbor and friend, Afghanistan, marked the fifth anniversary of its April Revolution. That date says a great deal. Although not much time has elapsed, these 5 Afghan years have been packed with such significant events that they can rightly be compared with long decades. In order to appreciate fully the successes of the April Revolution, let us recall that monarchic rule in Afghanistan was only abolished on 17 July, 1973. In other words, a mere 10 years or so ago, the Afghan people were living in a country whose system could be described justly as medieval. Only against this background can one grasp the real successes and difficulties of the Afghan Revolution, which proclaimed fundamental socioeconomic reforms without which it is impossible to end the scandalous backwardness and bring the country out into the arena of modern life. These are the aims of the April Revolution. Briefly, the revolutionary authorities have inspired the people with bright hopes, mobilizing them for the building of a new Afghanistan. That is why one can say that the 5 years of the April Revolution have confirmed its historic inevitability and rightness, its force and attractiveness for millions of Afghans.

The blockade and complete isolation of Afghanistan envisaged by the United States and some of the other Western states has come to nothing. The 5 years of the Afghan revolution raise with full force the question of a political settlement of the whole Afghan problem. The truth is now increasingly becoming evident that Kabul is not to be brought to its knees by organizing bandit attacks on Afghanistan's territory, that its will to advance to the final victory of its reforms is not to be broken. Afghanistan's Army is gaining in courage and growing stronger in battles with the country's enemies entrenched in neighboring Pakistan. It seems that in certain places this obvious truth is beginning to be assimilated. What is necessary, however, is that real understanding should be reflected in peace talks with all the interested states, especially the neighboring ones. It is too early to speak of decisive changes for the better, but some tendencies toward improvement have appeared. I refer, above all, to the contacts between representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly the recent talks in Geneva under the mediation of the personal representative of the UN secretary general.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always supported, and intends to continue supporting, the noble principles of the Afghan revolution. In his replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov says: Our plans for a political settlement of the Afghan problem are no secret: We have propounded them publicly, and repeatedly. We are not seeking anything there for ourselves. We have responded to a request for help from a friendly neighboring country. However, we are of course far from indifferent to what is happening right on our southern border. Even Washington considers itself entitled to judge what government there should be in Nicaragua because this allegedly affects vital U.S. interests. Well, Nicaragua is more than 1,000 kms from the U.S., whereas we share with Afghanistan an extensive common frontier. So in giving help to our friends, we are concurrently thinking of safeguarding the interests of our own security.

[Vedenyapin] It's no secret that Washington has long since declared virtually the whole world to be the sphere of its alleged "vital interests," for example, the U.S. policy in the Near East is very revealing in this respect. As you know, the current situation in the Near East is generally very alarming, with Israel heavily concentrating its troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The press is writing quite openly now that Israel is putting the final touches to its military preparations for carrying out an armed strike against Syria.

[Kolchanov] In this situation, as always, Washington is not doing anything to extinguish the possible, or already burning, hotbed of tension -- and an extremely dangerous one at that. On the contrary, it is doing what it can to exacerbate an already extremely acute situation.

U.S. Tactics in Africa

[Vedenyapin] In general, Rudolf Georgiyevich, it should be noted that Washington's tactics are executed in a very uniform manner throughout the world. It is not by chance, for example, that the African press draws a parallel between U.S. activity in the Near East and its tactics in southern Africa. You can judge for yourselves: Israel put its troops into Lebanon, and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] has been carrying out armed aggression on Angolan territory for months now. In general, aggression is a component of Washington's great power policy. This logically leads to it putting its stakes on the most rabid, revanchist circles wherever they show themselves -- whether in Latin America, the Near East, Asia or Africa.

[Khokhlov] May I come in here, since we have started speaking about Africa? When we speak about that continent, we basically focus our attention on its far southern region. This is because all the rest of Africa, which is comprised of 50 independent states, has torn itself stage by stage away from colonialism.

It is only the RSA -- although one is loath seriously to call that country a republic -- and Namibia, which it occupies, that are continuing to wage a struggle -- or rather, the people of those countries are continuing to wage a struggle for freedom and independence.

Now once again the issue of Namibia has become acute. Namibia is on the Atlantic coast of the African Continent. That fact alone says much about the country's military and strategic importance for the U.S. global foreign policy. For a long time now the Pentagon has even been nurturing the idea of knocking together a so-called "South Atlantic pact" linking the RSA and certain Latin American countries by military obligations -- naturally under the direction and control of the United States. Namibia's advantageous geographical position alone rivets the attention of the creators of U.S. geopolitics. However, it must be said that military considerations do not account for the whole depth and complexity of the problem. This desert country has major reserves of not simply raw material, but raw material of military-strategic importance. In other words, the raw material needed to manufacture the most destructive modern weapons: nuclear missiles. For example, Namibia has uranium mines. In addition, it adjoins the South African diamond belt and is the capitalist world's second largest -- I repeat, second largest -- producer of diamonds. This explains the United States' multibillion investments in the economy of the RSA, which has established absolute control over all of Namibia's natural resources and production forces. Of course, the U.S. foreign policy chiefs are compelled to take account of the fact that there are 50 independent states in Africa. The majority of which strongly support granting freedom and independence to the people of Namibia. Hence we have U.S. officials paying pure and non-committal lip service to their alleged "condemnation" of racism and apartheid, an action which is calculated to soothe an indignant Africa. It is a cheap way of humoring the true patriots of Africa.

[Kolchanov] Nikolay Petrovich, I would like to recall that back in 1966 the UN General Assembly abolished the RSA mandate in Namibia which it had been given by the League of Nations. In 1971 the International Court in The Hague declared the South African rule over Namibia illegal. These decisions were all extremely authoritative. In general, it should be noted that over the past few years there has been no small number of conferences, symposiums, meetings and international forums devoted to the situation in Namibia. One of the latest measures on a major scale, and of major importance, was the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence which was convened by decision of the UN General Assembly and held in Paris. The decisions of that conference, like the ones preceding it, once again stressed that SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, is the sole legitimate representative of the country on the African international scene. The conference delegates expressed alarm at the campaign of mass terror against the native population of Namibia which has long been waged by the Pretoria authorities.

[Khokhlov] Yes, Rudolf Georgiyevich, from what you have said it should apparently proceed logically that it is time for Namibia to be granted independence. Why then does it not have it? The reason lurks in the attitude not just of the United States, but of the capitalist West as a whole. Everyone knows the military and economic ties that France, Britain, the FRG and other states have with the racist South Africa. Assuming the role of lightning conductor, the West is resorting to tactics of supplanting the UN resolutions on Namibia by knocking together a so-called "contact group" comprised of emissaries from five Western countries. These diplomats do a lot of traveling about Africa, but all of their activity is aimed at drawing out ad infinitum the final solution of the apparently clear and simple Namibian question, and at buying time. It is no secret that behind the screen of the Western talks, the RSA is strengthening its armed forces, tightening up the system of racism, and using the territory of Namibia to carry out punitive raids against neighboring independent African states.

[Vedenyapin] To wind up our meeting at the roundtable today, I would like to stress that in the conditions of acute international tension our country is countering the hegemonist aspirations of the United States with a concrete program for relaxing international tension and consistently progressing toward complete and universal disarmament and equal rights for all nations and ethnic groups. The Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives proposed by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposals contained in the Warsaw Treaty member-states' Political Declaration are all aimed at improving the international situation, strengthening security and creating fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation among all people. All in all, primarily so that all of us, dear comrades, can continue to live and work in conditions of secure peace. Goodbye, comrades! Have a good holiday. We look forward to meeting you again at the roundtable!

PRAVDA'S BOLSHAKOV REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL SCENE

PM021345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] People of the Whole Planet! Multiply Your Efforts in the Struggle To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe!

Peace for the World!

These appeals from the CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May 1983 have rung out not only at the thousands-strong demonstrations which took place yesterday throughout the land of the soviets. They have also been heard far beyond the borders of our socialist motherland; they have resounded in unison with the demands of the millions of our class brothers and those who think as we do -- the fighters for peace and social progress who marched in the columns of May Day demonstrators.

Realism Against Insanity

In the last few days of April the world press was commenting extensively on the interview granted to the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG) by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The mass media, leading political and public figures and scientists have remarked that the Soviet Union has again demonstrated a responsible and realistic approach to the problems of peace and war. The Soviet leadership's constructive position on the key issues of the current international situation, and primarily the problem of curbing the nuclear arms race, as expressed in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's words "not to initiate an arms race where one has not existed and to cease the arms race wherever it currently does exist," has met with broad approval.

The position of the United States and its NATO allies is diametrically opposed to the Soviet position. The program for the militarization of space announced by Reagan and the development of new types of laser, radiological, nuclear missile, chemical, bacteriological and other types of weaponry attest to the imperialist powers' desire to continue to build up the arms race and to raise it to a new, uncontrollable level. This is being done with a view to attaining military superiority over the USSR and imposing the U.S. diktat on it.

Thus, at the Geneva talks, first under cover of the spurious "zero option," then of the no less spurious "interim solution," the United States is seeking primarily to harm our security and to violate to its own advantage the prevailing balance of forces.

The Soviet Union -- and this has again been underlined with all firmness -- will not agree to unilateral disarmament. If additional hundreds of medium-range nuclear missiles are nonetheless to be deployed in West Europe in accordance with the notorious plan to "upgrade" NATO's armaments, the USSR will adopt all the necessary retaliatory measures.

Some people in the West, in commenting on Yu.V. Andropov's interview, highlight these serious warnings to the initiators of a new round of the arms race and the just accusations leveled at the U.S. Administration, whose fault it is that the Geneva talks are deadlocked. At the same time, they keep silent about the USSR's peace initiatives.

Indeed, REUTER writes, "Yu. Andropov accused the United States of failing to reply to a number of Soviet proposals on arms reductions, while the Soviet pledge renouncing first use of nuclear weapons is encountering a wall of silence. But at the same time the Soviet leader stated in a conciliatory tone that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts to hold talks with the United States, and he confirmed that the proposals submitted by Moscow earlier remain in force."

Further confirmation of this was Yu.V. Andropov's reply to the appeal by a group of American scientists and public figures to ban space weapons. It was stated directly in this reply that the decisive moment now really has arrived: either the interested states sit down immediately at the negotiating table and tackle the formulation of an agreement banning the deployment of any type of weapon in space -- or the arms race is transferred to space.

The leaders of NATO, encountering powerful resistance to their sinister plans to turn the peoples of the European countries into nuclear hostages of the United States, are resorting not only to police repression against the fighters for peace but also to overt defamation. During a visit to Washington NATO Secretary General J. Luns stated at a press conference 26 April that the movement opposing the deployment of missiles in West Europe "is facilitating the outbreak of war!" It is difficult to justify such distorted thinking in any way. A hypocrisy born of anticommunist fanaticism is discernible in such base accusations against honest people. The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE was correct when it wrote apropos of people like Luns and his current Washington bosses that they are not even hawks but, rather, flying reptiles capable of taking mankind only back into prehistoric times via a nuclear catastrophe. These people are now playing out in full the "Star Wars" scenario. By hook or by crook they are seeking to impose the new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territories of Europe and to force the USSR to begin talks in Geneva on U.S. terms.

The other day the boss of the Pentagon, Weinberger, requested the allocation of an additional \$478.6 million for the production of Pershing II missiles in 1983. Otherwise, he declared, there will be a "serious danger of a delay in implementing the schedule drawn up by NATO for the deployment of the new missiles" and "of weakening the chances of success at the talks now under way (with the USSR) on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons." The "i's" were dotted by that same hawk Luns. He stated that the Pershing II missiles will be deployed in the FRG even if Belgium and the Netherlands refuse to accept the American cruise missiles on their territory. And he added that otherwise, from NATO's viewpoint, "Moscow will not conduct serious negotiations." It is thus that they are trying to blackmail the Soviet Union; it is thus that they are seeking to implant in the West's public consciousness the idea that the United States has allegedly been forced to deploy its new deadly weaponry in Europe because, supposedly, the USSR "is not displaying flexibility."

Such propaganda tricks now deceive few people even in the United States. Public opinion polls conducted there in mid-April indicate that 70 percent of Americans support a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States. Forty percent of those polled stated that a U.S. arms buildup will only lead to retaliatory measures by the USSR, not to serious negotiations.

Commenting on the results of these polls, S. Arnow, who is by no means noted for his sympathies toward communism, wrote recently: "All this indicates that the ideological fervor of President Ronald Reagan does not meet the feelings of Americans, the majority of whom want arms control and international cooperation rather than a cold war-type confrontation. Americans expect greater wisdom from their leadership in the approach to the complex problems of today's world. But, alas, it is precisely this ingredient that is suspiciously lacking in the current White House."

Out of Step With Reality

The thrashing about on the part of the Washington administration -- recalling, in the words of one commentator, "the frenzied rodeo of an elephant (symbol of the Republican Party) in a china shop" -- is explained in different ways. "The blame for such a state of affairs," according to the noted American writer J. Kraft, "can easily be ascribed to various aides. But to ignore the man at the top means to miss the main thing. And the main thing is that the President is so unfamiliar both with the details of events and with their broader picture that he confuses the real world with the picture of it painted by the press."

After giving J. Kraft's observation its due, let us note all the same just what really is the main thing. The United States is now experiencing a real political tragedy. And not only because the White House has been occupied by a man "whose political career" -- as the FRG's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote -- "is inspired by the emotional, indiscriminating anticommunism of the McCarthy era"; not because "Californian provincials who are novices in world politics" entered the White House with him, as various types of pseudoanalysts sometimes suggest to their readership. The roots of this tragedy lie in the fact that the most reactionary circles of the American bourgeoisie, whose intention it has been to eliminate detente and return history to the times of the Cold War, have come out on top in the United States. It was in accordance with their will that the Reagan team took power. Sober-minded people in the United States realize that "America should take the world as it is and not as it would like to see it." But those who stand behind the Reagan team and direct its present dangerous actions in the foreign policy sphere reject precisely this realistic view of the world, believing that U.S. military might gives it a mandate for world leadership and for interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

Such a fallacious approach to international affairs is now visible not just in U.S. relations with the world of socialism but also in its policy as a whole.

The events in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Lebanon have occupied a special place in the reports of the world press during the past week. These hotspots in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres emerged as a result of different circumstances, but the original cause of the tension existing there should be sought precisely in Washington's attempts to establish an American order in these countries. In explaining away the failures of U.S. diplomacy in the Near East, the White House frequently complains that Israel allegedly pays no heed to Washington. A good retort to "arguments" such as these came from the DAILY WORLD the other day. "The multibillion-dollar U.S. aid to Israel has resulted in the fact that the latter's war machine has killed or wounded 75,000 Arabs in the last 10 months alone. Now Israel is preparing for a war against Syria launched from Lebanese territory.

USSR-PRC AMITY GROUP OFFICIAL GREETES CHINESE

OW030301 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Talk by (Saturnov), member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and responsible person of the Ministry of Communications of the Soviet Union, from "Radio Program of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society" -- recorded in Russian with simultaneous translation into Mandarin]

[Excerpts] May Day is the occasion for the working people throughout the world to unite as one, oppose imperialism and strive for peace, democracy and socialism. It is observed as a national holiday in the Soviet Union.

In keeping with the socialist and internationalist principle, the Soviet Union strives to bring Soviet-Chinese relations back to the path of genuine good-neighborliness. The 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of the CPSU in 1971, 1976 and 1980 respectively, laid down our party's principled policy. Documents of the CPSU congresses pointed out that improving Soviet-Chinese relations conforms to the fundamental and long-term interests of our two countries as well as the interest of socialism, the people's freedom and the efforts to strengthen peace.

Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reiterated this stand at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in November 1982. He said that the CPSU and the Soviet State sincerely desire the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. Mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace as well as those areas where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons should prompt correct solutions. This also refers to our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China. Comrade Andropov added that the Soviet Union pays great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side. The Soviet people unanimously support this principled stand of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

I would like to tell the Chinese working people that the Soviet people desire peace and good-neighborly and friendly relations with the Chinese people. Our mutual estrangement, confrontation in particular, is entirely unjustified. In conclusion, I extend my greetings to all Chinese working people, wishing them a May Day marked with peace, hard work and unity and further success, health and happiness.

MOSCOW TV DOCUMENTARY MARKS AFGHAN REVOLUTION

OW280325 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0715 GMT on 26 April carries a 1-hour documentary entitled "Afghanistan in Focus," produced and narrated by international affairs journalist Leonid Zolotarevskiy. The program, which is devoted to the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution of the Afghan people, opens with aerial shots of snowcapped mountains, valleys and lakes as Zolotarevskiy remarks: "It is a country of mountains and legends. Television has shown programs on the DRA more than once. Today we will again visit this country where the new era is becoming ever more decisively and vigorously established and where the April Revolution, which 5 years ago proclaimed a new epoch in Afghan history, is gathering strength."

Zolotarevskiy discusses Afghan traditions and social relationships and characteristics of daily life in Kabul as video shows crowded streets, hand-drawn carts, veiled women, colorfully painted trucks and occasional shots of Afghan soldiers in the capital. Zolotarevskiy also comments on the emancipation of women in the country and the stoicism of the Afghan people.

Video zooms in on groups of people in native dress as Zolotarevskiy notes the tribal diversity of the people in Kabul and the fact that the Pashtuns make up the majority of the population. He says: "It should be said that family and tribal traditions remain strong in the country. The leader of the tribe is the head of the family, which is often very large. The leader is also often the head clergyman, or mullah, whose authority in the tribe is indisputable. The government primarily makes contact with these leaders in its relations with the tribes."

Video cuts to a meeting of a tribal leaders council which, Zolotarevskiy says, the authorities have "strived to utilize" since the revolution "to discuss and solve important internal political and economic problems. Here you see Pashtun tribal leaders meeting with Sulayman Laeq, minister of tribes and nationalities." As closeup shots of Sulayman Laeq fill the screen followed by closeups of tribal elders, Zolotarevskiy talks about the equality of all peoples and nationalities that has been proclaimed by the government. As video shows a tribal elder speaking, Zolotarevskiy explains that "they are talking about how to prevent the penetration of the country's territory by bandit groups from abroad, how to provide food and crop seeds to areas suffering from drought, how to give children of nomads an opportunity to study and what can be done to develop medical services in tribal areas." He adds that "many Pashtun tribes today retain a large degree of autonomy including their own military groups. It is precisely on the autonomy of the Pashtun tribes that the enemies of Afghanistan count when attempting to win over the elders."

Zolotarevskiy continues by discussing the problem of nomads in Afghanistan, pointing out that it "seriously affects the population of Kabul. According to Afghan statistics the number of residents in the city has surpassed 1 million. There are a number of reasons for this: Many come to Kabul to escape bandits who press defenseless people into their military groupings by force. Others come in search of work and settle on hillsides in hastily erected adobe shacks." Video pans a hillside covered with shacks and provides aerial shots of Kabul and then cuts to show arid rocky slopes as Zolotarevskiy talks about a branch of the ancient silk road passing through Afghanistan. He notes that "more than 3 million people move back and forth through this region from Afghanistan to Pakistan every year," and adds that nomads can be met almost anywhere in the country. Video shows nomad tents and camels as Zolotarevskiy talks about their difficult living conditions and the problem they have posed to all Afghan governments.

"The United States itself has created this Frankenstein monster in the Near East, and now this monster has the brain of Menahem Begin. The life of the movie Frankenstein was maintained by powerful electrical charges. The United States is maintaining the Israeli military monster in its own particular way -- with powerful military deliveries."

If the United States had cut off this "source of nourishment," peace in the Near East would long ago have become a reality. But Israel has been transformed into America's regional gendarme which has more than once been utilized against the Arab countries in order to impose Washington's diktat on them. Herein is the essence and original cause of the United States' invariable indulgence of Tel Aviv, and also of Washington's complicity in the latest, essentially terrorist, Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who has been dispatched to the Near East, is endeavoring to achieve by diplomatic means what Israel has been unable to achieve through the course of aggression. The first task is to impose the Israeli plan for a "peace settlement" on the Lebanese. It envisages, in particular, full Israeli control over southern Lebanon and, to all intents and purposes, over the entire territory of that country.

Reporting on this "ultimatum," the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR notes that Lebanon rejects it. Shultz' task in this connection is to force Lebanon to reverse its decision. The second task is to "galvanize" the defunct "Reagan plan" in accordance with which the United States would like to foist on the Palestinians a limited Camp David-style "autonomy" "somewhere on the West Bank of the Jordan" under the muzzles of the Israeli occupiers' machineguns.

This plan has been resolutely rejected also by the leaders of the PLO, the sole legitimate organization representing the Palestinian people, and by the majority of Arab countries. It is rightly described as a fraud and a trap. For even Israel's ruling Zionist clique does not actually want to hear about any autonomy, let alone the Palestinians' legitimate right to create their own national state.

It was no accident that on the eve of Shultz' visit a "plan to resettle" thousands of West Bank Palestinians was announced there. The idea behind this plan is clear, particularly in the light of the intensive construction of "Jewish settlements" on the occupied territory. As the U.S. press reports, 6 years ago there were some 5,000 Jewish settlers there. Now there are 30,000 in 100 settlements. In 4 years' time, according to Tel Aviv's calculations the number of settlers will exceed 100,000. What sort of "settlement" of the Palestinian problem can there be under these circumstances? More likely the genocide of the Palestinians as persistently perpetrated by the Zionists with the complicity of the United States.

For many years the United States has created in Central America Frankensteins similar to Israel, but of a somewhat smaller caliber. The monstrous crimes of the fascist juntas are in no way comparable with even the most nightmarish horror movies. Whenever the peoples rose up against the U.S. stooges, the United States invariably came to the butchers' aid and used force to restore the status quo it desired. Times have changed. Washington's best friend -- the dictator Somoza -- was kicked out of Nicaragua by the Sandinist revolution. The people of El Salvador are continuing the struggle against their own Somozas, foisted on them during "elections" carefully orchestrated by the head of the CIA himself, W. Casey. Addressing a joint session of Congress 7 April on the subject of Central America, President Reagan could find nothing better than to express sorrow for Somoza who, although he was a dictator, was no communist either, you see, and so the United States did not have to fear a "communist threat" from Nicaragua during his bloody reign.

To listen to Reagan one would think that time had gone into reverse on Capitol Hill: the same talk about the "domino theory" that was to be heard during the escalation of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, the same demands for Congress to allocate tens of millions of dollars in the name of U.S. "national security" but in point of fact to support the bloody junta which is committing atrocities in El Salvador and to maintain the terrorist gangs trained by the CIA and infiltrated into Nicaragua.

The Washington Bourbons who are again declaring virtually the entire world to be "a sphere of U.S. vital interests" really have learned nothing from the Vietnamese lesson. Yet this was a truly historic lesson -- it is impossible to vanquish a people which has risen up as one to fight for its national liberation; it is even more impossible to force to its knees a people which has achieved this liberation. The United States paid for this lesson with the lives of thousands of U.S. soldiers and earned universal disgrace. Isn't that enough?

the Washington "crusaders" -- whose hatred for communism has clearly prevailed over their common sense -- are kicking up a fuss, resorting to florid language and threatening the peoples. But what is interesting is the fact that the more overt they are in their hatred and in their cannibalistic appeals, the more repulsive their appearance in the eyes of those who believed their demagoguery and gave them their vote. Even the archreactionary magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT sounded the alarm the other day: "The sharpness of the President's anti-Soviet rhetoric may backfire. There is a danger that public opinion will perceive Reagan as an instigator of war and not a peacemaker." Let us remark that the magazine is somewhat late in sounding the alarm. It ought to have been done earlier.

WORLD TRADE UNION MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD030842 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- An international conference to discuss the role and place of trade unions in today's world opened in Moscow today. Taking part in its work are trade union delegations from 118 countries, representatives of five international trade union organisations.

Secretary of the USSR's Central Trade Union Council Aleksander Subbotin, opening the conference, stressed that the world trade union movement gives top priority to uniting efforts against militant imperialism and the arms race it has unleashed. He expressed the hope that the conference will help generalise the experience accumulated by trade unions in the cause of protecting the vital interests of working people.

U.S. ENVOYS DO NOT UNDERSTAND 'EXISTING REALITIES'

LD022041 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 30 May 83

[From "International Review" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The West German paper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG has remarked that it seems that Reagan's politics are on the operating table. Everything he says or does is immediately subjected to discussion, analysis or exposure. This is indicative of the mistrust felt toward the actions of the White House not only by the international public but by leading observers and official circles as well. [shots of Reagan addressing joint session of Congress] The most recent, widely publicized statement made by the U.S. President, at a joint sitting of both houses of the U.S. Congress, was also received with mistrust. The intent of his speech can be reduced to a single phrase: It is necessary to increase U.S. military aid to right-wing regimes in Central America. As justification for this course, the head of the White House again resorted to his favorite trick -- he began to frighten the legislators with the alleged threat hanging over Central America. In his own words, this is a deadly danger for the United States as well. This threat, naturally, emanates from Nicaragua, Cuba and Moscow.

However, it is obvious that it became clear even to President Reagan that this method alone has no effect on Congress. Many congressmen, who are forced to take into consideration the opinions of the electorate, are seriously alarmed by the prospect of a second Vietnam, this time in Central America. In order to appease the legislators, the President announced his appointment of a special representative to help settle the conflicts in El Salvador in particular. Many observers immediately pointed out that the basic aim of this measure is to secure the sanctioning by Congress of the allocation of \$110 million for the military aims of the Salvadoran regime. This was confirmed many times over when it became known that the name of new Washington emissary is Richard Stone, a former senator from Florida and a reactionary known for his close links with the semifascist junta in Guatamala -- he has represented its interests in Washington. [shots of Stone being congratulated by Reagan] He makes no secret of his hatred toward the people's Government of Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots. Now this lobbyist of right-wing dictators is being given full power to conduct talks with representatives of left-wing patriotic forces. It is difficult to call this anything other than a worthless performance.

However, it seems that this sort of appointment is becoming a bad tradition in Washington. Violent opponents of the SALT II agreement are being confirmed to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. A military-minded person -- I mean Kenneth Adelman -- became director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; it turns out that he has a very remote understanding of the problems of disarmament.

It seems that the only criteria taken into account by the White House in its appointments to international posts of responsibility are reactionary views and friendly ties with the President.

The paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE gives an interesting list of people who are supreme representatives of Washington in foreign countries. Here are just a few: The U.S. ambassador to the UK is John Louis, an heir to the Johnson Wax Company fortune -- he made shrewd donations to the Republican funds during the election campaign. The well-known U.S. diplomat Malcolm Toon said of this man that the only quality necessary for the work of an ambassador in London that he possesses is that he speaks English. Reagan decided to send as ambassador to Botswana the head of a construction firm, Theodore Maino, who was interested in the African Continent because he liked going big game hunting there.

The U.S. ambassador to Canada, Paul Robinson, previously headed a Chicago insurance company. He aroused strong criticism by the Canadian press after he publicly lectured Canadians, saying that they spent too much on social welfare and too little on defense. We could of course continue the list, but I think what has been said is quite adequate.

The incompetence of the U.S. Administration, its adventurism, and the extremely egotistical nature of its politics is causing increasing irritation even among Western allies of Washington. In Western capitals, there is ever-increasing talk about the fact that highly placed U.S. representatives are people who fail to understand the existing political realities and who do not wish to understand them.

USSR-U.S. CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD030942 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- "With the present-day tension in American-Soviet relations it is all the more important to expand dialogue and contracts between the two countries and build mutual understanding and trust," says a joint statement by the participants in the second meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public which closed today. The meeting was held here under the slogan "for peace and universal security."

The meeting was attended by members of the American delegation from the USA-USSR Citizens Dialogue, Inc. which groups individuals from six U.S. localities, as well as representatives of several Soviet public organizations.

The meeting's participants, the statement stresses, favoured a bilateral and verifiable freeze of nuclear arms production, deployment and testing, and called upon all other nuclear states to join it.

The participants in the meeting, says the statement, agreed that "winning" a nuclear war is unthinkable, and they favoured prompt, practical results at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms underway in Geneva.

Special emphasis was placed on finding specific ways of enhancing mutual understanding. Such understanding will lead to improved relations between the two nations.

The sides expressed their desire to continue discussions of problems of the Soviet-American relations at a third meeting to be held in the USA in 1984.

As video shows an interview with a nomad conducted by an off-camera reporter, Zolotarevskiy says that the nomad is discussing the movement of nomads between Afghanistan and Pakistan. According to Zolotarevskiy, the nomad praises the Afghan Government for its concern for and kindness toward his people. Zolotarevskiy then discusses the important economic role of nomads at video shows their animal husbandry and handicraft work.

Video then cuts to show scenes of Jalalabad while Zolotarevskiy notes: "The ringleaders of foreign anti-Afghan organizations repeatedly threatened to hold a meeting of their so-called emigre government in Jalalabad. However, all attempts to seize Jalalabad failed and a wonderful symbol of revolutionary change, a holiday home for workers located in the former summer residence of Afghan kings, continues to tower above the center of the city."

Video then shows various shots of Qandahar city as Zolotarevskiy says: "Its proximity to the Pakistani border, its importance as a foreign trade center of the republic and finally its strategic position made Qandahar an object of particularly violent raids by counterrevolutionary bands. Through the resolute actions of the Afghan People's Army and revolutionary defense detachments, the terrorists' violence in Qandahar was stopped at the beginning of last year. What is the situation in the city now? Large and noisy Qandahar appears peaceful and active, like all large eastern cities. The authorities reliably control the city and the territory of the whole province. One cannot see fear in the style of life or the people's faces. Production enterprises also operate in the city."

Video then shows some busy streets in Qandahar in which Afghan soldiers carrying rifles can be seen. (Vali Mohammad Abdiyani), a former governor of Qandahar Province and presently chief of the Main Administration of local authorities of the DRA Council of Ministers, is then interviewed by an off-camera reporter. As (Abdiyani) speaks Zolotarevskiy remarks: "He says it is generally calm in the city. This does not mean that the bandits have abandoned attempts to disrupt the life in Qandahar. Sabotage and terrorist acts do occur but these are only isolated and infrequent incidents. The situation has generally normalized."

Video cuts to show Afghan men working in a Qandahar wool factory which was not operating a year ago because of power cuts, tension in the city and attacks on workers. Zolotarevskiy talks about increasing support for the PDPA as the video shows Afghans with Kalashnikovs in hand. He says: "Until last year, Arghandab, founded by Alexander the Great during his Indian campaigns, appeared by counterrevolutionary maps as one of the strongholds in the war against the young republic. We filmed a peaceful and quiet Arghandab and this tranquility was reliably protected by fighters of the defense of the revolution detachment formed from local peasants." The camera then shows an irrigation system as a peasant who recently acquired land talks about his new life.

After discussing land reforms, Zolotarevskiy appears seated in an office. He says: "In assessing the situation which has taken shape in recent years in and around Afghanistan, it would be equally incorrect to take either of two extremes; that is, to assert, as it systematically done in the West, that chaos reigns in the republic, that the revolutionary authorities are not in control of the situation and that Soviet troops supposedly threaten the traditional forms of Afghan life. These are nothing more than unscrupulous lies. However, it would also be incorrect to indulge in illusions, to conclude that everything is all right there. Indeed, this is impossible because the counterrevolution is not giving up and because it is not that easy to remove the vestiges of feudal psychology. Finally, and this is perhaps the most important thing, an undeclared war is being waged against the DRA.

"Undeclared war is not simply a political term. It is a serious and cruel reality. Who is waging this war? With what forces and with what money? To answer these questions means to seriously assess the situation in Afghanistan."

Zolotarevskiy then describes an incident he witnessed in November in which a shopping complex in an unidentified city was bombed twice in one day. Video shows damaged buildings, rescue crews and two corpses lying in front of a badly damaged jeep. Among the crowd at the scene is a film crew and Afghan police and troops. Video cuts to a courtroom and shows closeups of several men who have been arrested in connection with the bombing. According to Zolotarevskiy, these men were also involved in the bombing of three restaurants at unspecified locations. Zolotarevskiy says: "Where did they receive their orders? Where did they get explosive devices? He and his accomplices received orders from Gulbuddin Hekmatiyar, the leader of the so-called Islamic Party and a criminal whom President Reagan received with pomp at the White House. The explosive devices were supplied by foreign sponsors and they were trained to handle them by U.S. instructors."

Video then shows a variety of weapons including bullets grenades and M-36 rockets. Zolotarevskiy says: "Material evidence, instruments of murder manufactured in the United States, Great Britain and Italy appears for the umpteenth time. The Afghan counterrevolution would be powerless before the people's authorities if not for the massive assistance of the imperialist states. The republic's leaders have repeatedly declared that those who realize their errors, give themselves up and join in normal life will be pardoned. Those who do not take advantage of the amnesty law and continue to struggle against the people's authorities will inevitably be punished."

The program then presents an interview with an Afghan actress who spent some time in refugee camps in Pakistan. She recalls the shocking conditions in the camps and says that despite warnings from fellow refugees in Pakistan she returned to a friendly welcome in Afghanistan and is again working as an actress.

Video cuts to show the ruins of a building with bullet-scarred walls. Zolotarevskiy says: "Teachers were shot in front of this wall for refusing to stop teaching in a school built by the people's authorities. They were shot by those who are known in the West as the defenders of Islamic values. And so the school and attitudes toward the school became criteria by which it became easy to determine who was friend or foe."

Video shows a number of colorfully decorated trucks and then cuts to one which has been badly damaged by gunfire. Several truck drivers report how they came under attack by bandits in the Salang pass area, and how they were captured, tortured and questioned until rescued by government helicopters 3 days later. Zolotarevskiy is shown interviewing the drivers as they describe the atrocities of their captors.

Video cuts to show a column of vehicles climbing a road in hilly terrain. Trucks with machineguns mounted on their cabins can be seen. To the sound of machinegun fire, the camera cuts to show overturned trucks and scattered cargo alongside a road. At this point, Zolotarevskiy says: "Taking into consideration the difficult situation on the roads, the Afghan authorities have turned to the command of the contingent of Soviet troops and requested assistance in escorting the columns of trucks. To reduce the danger of bandit attacks to a minimum, our units defend the mechanized columns. Essential assistance is rendered to Afghanistan in this way, the lives of drivers and forwarding agents are protected, the cities are supplied with food and industrial products on time and export products are delivered to foreign customers on time and undamaged."

"This strengthens the country's foreign trade which is an important part of its national economy. Soviet soldiers and officers escort the mechanized column on the road leading to Qandahar from the north via Kabul." Video shows more destroyed vehicles, some of which are being towed by salvage trucks. Armed guards with fixed bayonets can be seen in a truck cabin as a helicopter flies over the column. Aerial shots show tanker trucks in the column.

Zolotarevskiy is then shown back in his office where he discusses the propaganda the captured Afghan drivers were subjected to while in the hands of bandits. He shows several leaflets printed in Pakistan which "mainly call on the people to kill." "To kill whom?" he asks. "To kill members of the PDPA, members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, members of the Democratic Organization of Women. Kill, kill, kill -- this is the main appeal, the ideological credo of those who issue them." Zolotarevskiy continues: "And so the situation is difficult and in a number of instances it is even grave. Wherein lies the source of optimism?" He goes on to note the increasing membership of the party and other mass patriotic organizations despite the threat to their members from counterrevolutionaries. He attributes the expansion and strengthening of the national democratic revolution's social base to the growth of revolutionary ranks and calls the formation of the National Fatherland Front a fundamentally new manifestation in Afghan public and political life which united all patriotically inclined organizations.

Video shows a meeting and Zolotarevskiy introduces (Sediq Qayum), chief of the organizational department of the National Fatherland Front, who is shown and quoted as speaking on the aims of the front and its diverse membership. A montage of shots follows showing the life of Afghan youth at work, studying and walking along streets as Zolotarevskiy views their future and role in society.

As video shows a group of people with banners and flowers, Zolotarevskiy discusses the celebration of the revolution anniversary in Afghanistan. Various shots of Babrak Karmal and "ali Keshtmand are shown on a reviewing stand surrounded by officials and officers. Formations of troops are shown marching past the stand followed by BTR-60's, trucks loaded with troops, T-62 tanks, SA-3 missiles on transporters and BMP's while a Hind helicopter flies overhead. As Zolotarevskiy wishes the Afghan people success in achieving their aims, concluding video shots show the people's demonstration moving past the reviewing stand and shots of snow-capped mountains.

Following the credits, a note says that the program was prepared by "the main editorial office of cinema programs of Central Television in 1983."

USSR DESIRES TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

BK290623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Pakistan has said the Soviet Union sincerely desires to improve and strengthen its relations with Pakistan. In an interview with the weekly HURMAT, he mentioned Soviet assistance to Pakistan for its industrial and economic development and referred to President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's meeting with the Soviet president, Mr Andropov, in Moscow last year, which, as he put it, was an important milestone in Pakistani-Soviet relations. The talks between the two leaders have helped create a better understanding between the two countries about international issues as well as bilateral relations, he added.

About Afghanistan, he said the Soviet Union wants a political solution to this problem and he himself prays for the success of the Geneva talks in this regard. However, he made it clear that the USSR supports the proposals put forward by the Karmal administration in 1980.

GDR'S HONECKER BEGINS OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT

Met by Andropov

LD031058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] A party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers. At the airport, Comrade Honecker and the members of the delegation were warmly met by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR; Comrade Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

Among those who met the visitors was Winkelman, ambassador of the GDR in the USSR, who is a member of the GDR delegation. The German comrades were presented with bouquets of flowers. The state flags of the GDR and the USSR were raised at the airport in honor of the visitors, and an honor guard was drawn from representatives of the three services of the USSR Armed Forces -- the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy. The commander of the honor guard reported to Comrade Honecker the head of the party and state delegation of the GDR. The band played the national anthems of the two countries. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Erich Honecker reviewed the Soviet servicemen. Representatives of the working people of the capital and citizens of the GDR who are studying and working in Moscow who were present at the airport greeted Comrades Andropov and Honecker and the other leaders of the two countries with warm applause. The solemn ceremony of the meeting ended with the honor guard marching by. State flags of the GDR and the USSR and placards of welcome were hung up in the streets and squares along which passed the motorcade, accompanied by an honor escort of motorcyclists. Along the route, the delegation was greeted by the people of Moscow.

Negotiations Begin in Kremlin

LD031220 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- Negotiations opened in the Kremlin today between Soviet leaders and a party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Taking part in the negotiations are general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov; general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, other leaders of the USSR and the GDR.

Visit Will Deepen Relations

LD021838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] On the visit to the Soviet Union by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: The announcement of the forthcoming visit stresses that Comrade Honecker is an outstanding GDR party and state leader, and a prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

He has visited the Soviet Union on many occasions. Soviet Communists and all Soviet people welcome the official friendly visit to the USSR by a party and state delegation from the GDR, headed by Erich Honecker, and express confidence that it will serve the further development and deepening of fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism.

GROMYKO, PZPR'S MILEWSKI EXCHANGE OPINIONS

PM030901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report -- "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met in the Kremlin on 29 April with Member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Miroslaw Milewski who made a stopover in Moscow on his way home from Kabul.

Andrey Gromyko and Miroslaw Milewski exchanged opinions on some of the issues concerning further deepening of Soviet-Polish cooperation. It was pointed out that the all-round development of relations between the USSR and Poland, the CPSU and the PZPR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, wholly meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries. In this connection both sides stressed the importance of the Soviet-Polish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance as a firm foundation for the bilateral relations and a major factor of the inviolability of frontiers and of the postwar situation in Europe.

On the Polish side, it was reaffirmed once again that Poland is a strong link of the Warsaw Treaty and of the entire socialist community. On the Soviet side, it was stated that socialist Poland can firmly count on the support of the Soviet Union. As Yuriy Andropov stresses, the answer to the designs of the aggressive imperialist circles to press socialism must be a further strengthening of our unity and of our economic and defense potential.

Opinions were also exchanged on some of the international problems. It was stressed that as a result of the aggressive course of the militarist circles of the U.S. and its NATO allies, of late the situation in the world underwent a significant deterioration. This has chiefly been due to the ever-intensifying arms race and the naked interference by the United States and other imperialist states in the internal affairs of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. A special danger is posed by the U.S. plans to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe, which would lead to still greater tensions and a greater threat of a nuclear war.

An effective way to preserving European and universal peace is indicated in the broad-scaled and at the same time specific proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The conversation was held in a cordial atmosphere and demonstrated a unanimity of views.

NATO COMMUNISTS APPEAL FOR NUCLEAR FREEZE

LD022246 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- Communist parties of a number of NATO member-states, including the German Communist Party, the Communist parties of Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Turkey, Canada and the United States, demanded the cancellation of the NATO decisions on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, Yuriy Kharlanov writes in PRAVDA today. In a joint appeal they noted that the implementation of that decision could only whip up the arms race, and threatened to create a new, even more dangerous situation in the world.

Communists, who are in the forefront of the struggle for peace and a better future of mankind, cannot remain indifferent to the fact that nuclear fuses, capable of blowing up the globe, are to be laid at their very doorstep.

There is a way to remove this threat looming dark over mankind. The Soviet Union, all the Warsaw Treaty member-states put forward constructive proposals with the aim of delivering Europe from the threat of nuclear war, and come out in favor of a complete elimination of all types of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. If their proposal was accepted by the West there would be no nuclear weapons in Europe at all designed to hit targets on the continent.

The commentary says that the best members of the working class -- communists -- take an active part in the struggle for averting the threat of nuclear war -- a struggle which is gathering momentum in all the countries whose governments are responsible for the so-called "dual decision" of NATO, the commentary says.

The proposals of socialist countries, says the appeal by communist parties, show that it is possible to work out fair solutions taking account of equal security of both sides. The communists of eight NATO countries call for a freeze on nuclear weapons, and the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons. They consider the struggle for peace, disarmament and labor to be the top-priority task of all peaceful forces.

RENEWED U.S.-EEC 'STEEL WAR' DISCUSSED

LD021702 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Brussels May 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A "steel war" has again broken up the "transatlantic front." The campaign started by the American steel corporations against the import of European special section steel is evidence of their intention to suppress the European rivals systematically. This is how an official spokesman for the Commission of the European Communities described the decision of the U.S. Commission on International Trade to recommend that the White House impose for the next three years considerable restrictions on the import of sectional steel from a number of countries, in the first place from the three EEC member countries -- Britain, France, and the FRG.

The U.S. steel trusts with the gigantic "U.S. Steel Corporation" at their head have accused the afore-mentioned three Common Market member states of selling their high-grade stainless steel in the USA at reduced prices, taking advantage of the EEC export subsidies.

It is not for the first time that Washington is trying to deal a blow to the system of export subsidies existing in the European "Ten." It claims, in doing so, that this system is detrimental to the American companies, which allegedly have no similar opportunities. The USA demands that "Little Europe" should give up the system of export subsidies which was introduced for the compensation to the West European producers for the difference between the world prices and the prices in the community which are by far higher than the former. Naturally, the EEC strongly rejects the impudent claims of the United States and upholds the principles of its trade policy.

Last year Washington forced the EEC by means of high pressure and threats to make serious concessions and conclude the agreement on tough and very low quotas for the supply of West European metallurgical products to the USA. Now the Americans have as a matter of fact launched a new offensive against the EEC, thus reviving the "cold war," which as the members of the community naively believed, might seem to have been ended.

THATCHER ON U.S. TIES, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS CITED

LD011758 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] London May 1 TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher confirmed again the adherence of her cabinet to the policy of the strengthening of political ties with the United States.

In an interview to the newspaper OBSERVER she said that the United States plays a great role in the strengthening of the defence potential and security of Western Europe. Making a reference to the alleged "menace from the East," Thatcher tried to justify the presence on the European Continent of over a quarter of a million U.S. soldiers, as well as dense network of U.S. military installations with nuclear weapons that are targetted on the USSR and other socialist countries.

There are about 100 military bases on the British Isles now. Contrary to the demands of the progressive public of Great Britain, the Conservative government carries the matters not to the scaling down but to the increase of U.S. military presence in Britain. A vigorous preparation for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles and stockpiling of warheads meant for them is conducted at Greenham Common.

Declaring for the strengthening of mutual understanding among the member-countries of the North Atlantic bloc. Thatcher had to admit the existence of considerable contradictions between the United States and West European NATO members. Margaret Thatcher paid main attention to the domestic problems, declaring that the Conservative government intends to continue its economic course. This course brought the country to the brink of disaster. In the years of the Conservatives' rule, the gross national product dropped by nearly four percent, while the army of unemployed increased to 3.2 million people.

Nevertheless, the head of the Conservative government proclaimed her resolve to limit still more the rights and freedoms of the British people. She pointed to the need of introducing changes in the activity of trade unions which means that further tightening of the control over their political activity is envisaged.

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY'S PROBLEMS VIEWED

LD280950 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 26 Apr 83

[PRAVDA correspondent Mikhail Kostikov dispatch from Helsinki]

[Text] As may be noticed in Finnish press articles, the recent meeting of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee indicated the extensive striving by Finnish Communists for unity and for a full understanding of the difficult consequences which might result from a worsening of the situation which has arisen in the party. In connection with the Central Committee meeting hundreds of party organizations and thousands of Communists working in different sectors of industry, in trade unions, youth and women's organizations, in culture and the arts, have sent an appeal to the party leadership calling for the safeguarding of the SKP's unity on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis.

The Central Committee did not support the ideas submitted recently by some members of the SKP leadership for allowing the party to split. The Central Committee did not support either the demands of these persons for an implementation of administrative measures against eight SKP district organizations, measures which in fact would aim at splitting the party. (representing) the will of the absolute majority of the party members, the Central Committee announced in its decision that the splitting of the SKP must be decisively prevented. The participants of the meeting noted in their speeches that success in the work of the SKP has always been determined by the unity of the party, the organization and unity of its ranks, loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and a consistent implementation of the party's basic line and the decisions of its congresses.

The Central Committee meeting reaffirmed that the present difficulties of the SKP are not organizational but ideological-political. The question now is: What path will the SKP take; will it remain a Marxist-Leninist party which defends the interest of the working people? So it is a question of opposing those who want to weaken the principled foundations of the party's activity and its class character. In this connection several members of the SKP Central Committee demanded an end to the factional fighting which diverts the party's attention from solving the topical problems of the Finnish working class movement and a determined rejection of those who continue proposing to the Finnish Communists a party split into a so-called majority and minority, which has been unanimously rejected by the party congresses.

As was noted in several speeches at the SKP Central Committee meeting, one of the most important means of stabilizing the internal situation in the party would be the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist daily paper for the whole party, which would report (?party views) on internal and international problems occupying the broad masses of Finnish workers.

The SKP Central Committee decided to continue the work for uniting the party in all party organizations in the next few weeks, after which a new meeting of the SKP Central Committee will be convened. Among SKP members and supporters the certainty has been expressed that in the course of the discussion of these proposals in the party organizations those who support party unity will say their decisive word.

REPORT ON PFLP'S HABASH VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD021705 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1342 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 2 May (TASS) -- A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] led by George Habash, its general secretary, was in the Soviet Union from 25 April to 2 May at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Countries of Asia and Africa.

The delegation met and had talks with representatives of the Soviet public, during which the guests spoke of the results of the 16th Palestine National Council session, which confirmed the Palestinian people's determination to defend their inalienable national rights, and the activity of the PFLP and other Palestinian organizations to consolidate the Palestinian resistance.

The Palestinian delegation was informed of Soviet public organizations' activity in support of the Palestinian people's courageous struggle for their freedom and independence. In this connection the need for the international public's active participation in the forthcoming UN international conference in Paris on the Palestinian question was noted.

The Soviet and Palestinian representatives resolutely condemned Israel's continuing aggression against the Arab countries, urged the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territory of the Lebanon and all the occupied Arab lands and demanded an end to threats and provocations against Syria. The U.S. policy of militaristic expansion in the Near East and the American Administration's complicity in the Zionists' crimes against the Arabs were severely condemned.

George Habash and the delegation's members spoke highly of the principled position of the CPSU and the Soviet state in support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO, for a stable and just peace in the Near East.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation was received by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

PDRY MILITARY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR VISIT

LD022028 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 May 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutunov; unidentified correspondent's interview with (Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad), first deputy chairman of the PDRY Army General Political-Military Administration; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to introduce to you Comrade (Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad), leader of the PDRY military delegation visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Army and Navy Central Political Administration. It is worth mentioning that Comrade (Salih) is a graduate of the Political-Military Academy in Moscow, which carries the name of the great Lenin. I met him at this academy to which he came to greet its head, the teachers and Yemeni students. I take this happy opportunity to ask him a few questions. Comrade (Salih): First I would like you to tell our listeners in Arab countries about the objective of your visit to the USSR.

[Answer] Thank you. My visit to the USSR at the head of a delegation from the political department of the PDRY Armed Forces falls within the context of the cooperation between our two countries and parties, and between the armed forces of both countries. The visit is basically aimed at the exchange of expertise and experience -- this is primarily why we have come to the USSR. We were able to learn about the expertise of our comrades in the Soviet Army and Navy; we feel that we have greatly benefited from this visit.

[Question] Thank you. As we know, the Yemeni people are at present continuing successfully to build socialism, and there is no doubt that this includes strengthening the defense capability of your country. On this particular issue can you please tell us about the Soviet contribution to the strengthening of the Yemeni Army?

[Answer] It would take a long time to enumerate the Soviet contribution to the strengthening of the Yemeni Army, because from the first moment of the establishment of a nationalist regime in our country the USSR has stood by us and has provided a great deal of aid at various levels. Our Soviet friends have provided unbiased and internationalist aid in the military field which deserves appreciation. This concerns helping to equip our Armed Forces and train military and political cadres. In short, we can say that the Soviet Union has provided a great deal, and there is readiness to provide much more to consolidate the defensive capability of our country.

[Question] As you know, the situation in the Middle East is deteriorating daily as a result of the new aggressive actions by the United States and Israel. What is your opinion on this urgent issue?

[Answer] I agree with you that imperialism, Zionism and reaction are actively continuing their intrigues against the Palestinian revolution and the national liberation movement in the Arab region. There are many dangers as a result of these forces' conspiracy against revolution. These forces are continuing their intrigues, but the Arab people and progressive forces in the region are ready to confront these intrigues. There are many [words indistinct] the Israeli Zionist aggression against Lebanon who now continue their conspiracy against Syria and the Palestinian revolution in general and against the progressives in the region. The situation in this region becomes more complicated every day.

[Question] Finally, the traditional question: What are your impressions of Moscow and Kiev?

[Answer] I have many positive impressions of my visit to Kiev. My comrades and I were pleased with the visit to the (Shibayev) group, which has recorded heroic deeds in defending the socialist regime in various stages. We were also able to visit the Lenin Museum, and it was a coincidence to visit it on the occasion of the 113th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. We were able to learn about Lenin's struggle and also to visit some historic sights. All of this left us with many deep impressions. We shall continue to remember the historic and heroic deeds of the Soviet people under the leadership of the militant CPSU.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON SHULTZ MIDEAST VISIT

Pressure on Arab Governments

LD022047 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 30 Apr 83

[From "International Review" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz continues his shuttle flights.

He has again returned to Beirut from Jerusalem, where he had talks with Begin. It is already well-known in the Near East that when Washington begins its shuttle diplomacy, the intent is to pressure Arab governments to make concessions for Israel's benefit. Thus it was recently with the Habib mission, and thus it is happening now too. The correspondent of the London paper THE GUARDIAN reports that Begin and Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Shamir made the U.S. emissary clearly understand that Israel does not intend to give in an inch on its demands. After his talks with Begin, Shultz announced that they had moved forward an inch. Well, if progress continues to be made at this rate, the Israeli troops are unlikely to be leaving Lebanese territory in the foreseeable future.

The Tel Aviv leaders **want** to guarantee for themselves the right of military patrol within Lebanon, and they state that southern Lebanon should remain under the control of Major Haddad, the Israeli vassal. However, neither the Lebanese Government nor other Arab countries intend to agree to such capitulatory conditions. In the words of well-informed observers, Shultz wishes to propose an option to the Lebanese leaders that was tried out in Sinai: replacing Israeli patrols with U.S. patrols. In other words, just as in the case of Camp David, the issue is to replace the Israeli occupation of Arab land with Pentagon occupation.

Strengthen U.S. Military Presence

LD021531 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Leonid Rassadin from Lebanon]

[Text] Beirut -- Tel Aviv is building up its armed forces in the occupied part of Lebanon's al-Biqa' Valley in the areas contiguous to the Syrian units belonging to the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. More **tanks** and armored vehicles have been sent there in the past 48 hours. General Levi, chief of General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, visited Israeli positions in the Al-Biqa' again the other day and held a conference, which lasted many hours, with commanders of units deployed in the region.

[Begin Rassadin video recording] The Arabs are well aware of what is concealed behind the notorious U.S. peacemaking efforts. Israeli bombs and U.S.-made shells have already fallen on these districts of Beirut. [video shows buildings damaged by bombs] The Israeli military went through the land of Lebanon with fire and sword, and Washington placed this sword in its hands. Now it is feared that Tel Aviv will embark on fresh heinous crimes; this is primarily a question of the threat of an Israeli attack this is hanging over Syria. The Arab press does not exclude the possibility that the U.S. secretary of state, during his talks with Israeli leaders, gave the aggressor the green light to perpetrate such brigandage.

There is yet another aspect to Shultz's present visit: the Pentagon's desire to strengthen its own military presence in Lebanon. Ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean are now dropping anchor close to Beirut's main dockside. Moreover, the U.S. military contingent belonging to the so-called multinational forces are in the city. [video shows U.S. soldiers in Beirut]

But now, after the recent explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, American officials have started talking of the need to finish the job in Lebanon. [video shows damaged U.S. Embassy] In other words, to get their hands on a new bridgehead in the country for future interventionist operations in the Near and Middle East.

The Lebanese live in a continual state of tension today. The main reason for the fresh onset of tension is Washington's unconditional support for Israel's aggressive policy. The U.S. secretary of state's current visit to the Near East is causing them growing alarm for the destinies both of Lebanon and of the region as a whole.

Support for Israeli Settlements

LD291933 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Excerpts] The Washington administration and U.S. media have concentrated their efforts this week on creating a clamor about Reagan's Middle East settlement plan. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Mideastern countries is within the framework of this campaign. It is noticed that official Cairo actively supports Washington's attempt to impose the U.S. President's plan on the Arabs. This is clearly indicated by the outcome of Shultz's talks in the Egyptian capital. I would like to remind you that the majority of Arabs and Palestinians, headed by the PLO, have so far rejected the U.S. President's plan. There could not possibly be another point of view, because this plan categorically denies the legitimate national interests of the Palestinian people and ignores the problem of the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, while these problems are considered pressing issues in a true and just settlement in the Middle East.

Taking advantage of all that and depending on U.S. support, Israel is most actively consolidating the fruits of its aggression against the Arabs, and especially the Palestinian people. At a time when Shultz is carrying out his so-called peace task, Tel Aviv is announcing new plans for the colonization of Palestinian territories on the West Bank and [word indistinct]. In the middle of this month the construction of three new Israeli settlements began, and preparations are underway for the construction of 57 Zionist settlements on the West Bank. Tel Aviv's plan to remove the Palestinian refugee camps on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip became known this week and, as is always the case, Tel Aviv resorts to the pretext of safeguarding Israel's security.

Imagine, Tel Aviv considers that the Palestinians' camps are hotbeds of trouble, and therefore Israel was allegedly forced to isolate these camps from the outside world and create unbearable living conditions there for tens of thousands of Palestinians. The eviction of those wretched people from their miserable dwellings financed by the UNO is under discussion. In addition to that, the Israeli occupiers claim full control over the funds forwarded by the UNO to be spent on the many thousands of Palestinians.

What is Washington's official response to the new criminal plan of Israeli settlements on Palestinian territories? U.S. State Department spokesman Romberg yesterday announced that Washington in general objects to the eviction of the inhabitants of the Palestinian refugee camps. The U.S. State Department spokesman also pointed out: But at the same time we do not want to say that the United States objects to the voluntary departure of Palestinians from camps on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

I view such a statement as U.S. consent to Israel for the creation of more unbearable conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps so that the Palestinians will have to voluntarily leave their places, which, despite being miserable, have been their homes for tens of years. As a result of that, large areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be transformed into land without people and would automatically become a target for Zionist colonization.

Judge for yourselves; you will see that even this situation alone allows us to speak of the direct participation of U.S. official circles in the implementation of the settlement policy practiced by Israel in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967. Thank you and peace be upon you.

SOVIET-IRANIAN TRANSIT ACCORD ANNIVERSARY NOTED

NC291444 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 26 years have passed since the day on which the first Soviet-Iranian transit agreement was signed. This agreement, which was signed more than a quarter of a century ago, has proven its great significance and its genuine necessity and benefits for both countries. The so-called transit corridor which links Iran with European countries and which passes through Soviet territory operates uninterrupted. Soviet highways and railways ensure the secure transport of consignments for Iran and, in the summer season, riverboats operating on the Volga-Baltic Canal and the Caspian Sea are added to these means of transportation.

With the signing of the Soviet-Iranian transit agreement, relations based on equality were established between our two countries in this field. Under this agreement, the parties have the right to transport their consignments through the territory of the neighboring country without impediments. Consignments are transported without the imposition of any tariffs or taxes. Freight charges, under this agreement, are calculated on the basis of the lowest tariffs. Soviet and Iranian officials are duty-bound to extend the maximum of assistance to ensure prompt and unimpeded completion of customs formalities.

The transit route to markets in European countries that passes through Soviet territory plays a special role in view of the fact that imperialist governments have declared a military and economic siege of Iran. In view of the importance that the transit agreement has in the expansion of mutually beneficial commercial and economic relations, a new transit agreement was signed in 1980. This document was signed at a time when imperialist countries and, first and foremost, the United States had declared a siege of the newly-established Iranian Republic and were trying to stifle it with economic sanctions. The Soviet Union extended an arm of friendship toward its southern neighbor particularly in Iran's difficult times. The total volume of foreign trade and transit between the Soviet Union and Iran has reached 3.5 million tons. Meanwhile, about one-third of all of Iran's imports are carried through Soviet territory. Such relations in transit transportation is something natural for the two neighboring countries and, economically speaking, logical and economical.

USSR, EGYPT SIGN FISHERIES COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD29118 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Egypt and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on cooperation in the field of fisheries. The protocol stipulates that the Soviet Union will export 26,000 tons of frozen fish to Egypt this year as well as [word indistinct] fishing equipment. In addition, Egyptian citizens will be sent to the Soviet Union to study the various professions related to fishing and the fish canning industry. A few days ago, the two countries signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

PRAVDA REPORTS REAGAN SPEECH ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PM031107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Gambling on Brute Force"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr -- President R. Reagan has delivered a speech at a joint session of both chambers of the American Congress on U.S. policy in Central America, which showed once again that U.S. ruling circles have learned no lessons from the recent historical past and still gamble on brute force in their attempts to halt and reverse the course of history.

It is evident from Reagan's remarks that Washington is in a panic in the face of the anti-imperialist movement which is gaining strength in that region and the peoples' growing struggle for national independence and sovereignty and against foreign -- first and foremost American -- domination. He represents the victory of the Cuban revolution, the overthrow of Somoza's bloody regime in Nicaragua, the Salvadoran people's successful actions against the pro-American regime and the intensifying actions by patriots in Guatemala and other countries in the region as a threat to the "national security of all the countries of America."

The U.S. President, distorting the true aims of the national liberation movement, asserts that these aims are to "destabilize the entire region, from the Panama Canal to Mexico." He makes out that the crisis situation in Central America is the result of the actions of a handful of "professional guerrillas" who "adhere to the same philosophy that has taken root in Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union." Such assertions are clearly aimed at the simpleminded. It is not the USSR, Cuba or Nicaragua, but the United States itself which, through its predatory imperialist policy, brought the many million strong masses of the population of Central American countries to despair, leaving them no option but to take up arms in the struggle for freedom and independence. It is no secret that the United States has always regarded Central American as its own patrimony, an appendage providing agricultural raw materials and a pool of cheap manpower. The dictators who ruled there were only in power thanks to the United States and in effect played the part of managers of American monopolies. A typical example of the antipopular nature of such regimes in El Salvador. Reagan himself, while singing the praises of the Salvadoran regime's "democratic principles," was forced to admit that "serious problems persist there as regards the observance of human rights."

Reagan's speech on the situation in Latin America was provided with special propaganda support. For the first time in 2 years both chambers of the Congress were convened for a joint session to hear the President speak on a foreign policy issue. Reagan's speech was publicized in advance as one of the most important of his presidency. But the speech contained no surprises. As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, in essence it was a repetition of the administration's well-known position. By all appearances the White House needed the ballyhoo in order to prepare the public for new U.S. adventures in the region.

HONDURAN MILITARY INTERVENES IN NICARAGUA

LD030507 Moscow TASS in English 0445 GMT 3 May 83

["Invaders Are in for a Failure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- by TASS political news analyst Sergey Losev. The Honduran military jointly with large contingents of Somzista Counter-revolutionaries have launched another massive intervention against Nicaragua, directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

According to Nicaragua's Foreign Affairs Ministry, units of the Honduran Army, up to a thousand men strong, and about 1,200 Somocista cutthroats have intruded into the Nicaraguan Department of Nueva Segovia. The Honduran U.S.-supplied heavy long-range artillery is shelling positions of the Sandinista People's Army.

The invasion of Nicaragua has been launched following President Reagan's speech at U.S. Congress where he in fact called for an overthrow of the Sandinista peoples regime and restoration of the sanguinary pro-American oppressed and exploited the Nicaraguan people.

It must be recalled that Nicaragua's national hero Augusto Cesar Sandino started in 1926 armed struggle against the U.S. Marines who had occupied the country. "This movement is national and anti-imperialist" Sandino wrote at that time. "We are raising high the banner of liberation of Nicaragua and the whole of Latin America. This is a peoples movement..."

The successful guerrilla war compelled Washington to withdraw its troops from Nicaraguan territory in January 1933. But in February 1934, in carrying out the orders of the U.S. ambassador who acted on instructions of the State Department, the commander of the National Guards, General Somoza masterminded a perfidious assassination of Sandino who arrived at the Presidential Palace in Managua for official talks on ending the civil war.

There has probably been no other clique in the whole of Latin America more venal and corrupted than the Somoza family who stuck at nothing for the sake of profits. Somoza plundered the Nicaraguan people acting hand in hand with U.S. monopolies. Suffice it to recall that following the devastating earthquake of 1972, the firm Plasmaferesis Blood Bank, set up by Somoza, bought blood from Nicaraguan's on the pretext of aid to earthquake victims at three dollars per litre, and then sold it in the United States charging an exorbitant price. Somoza and his American partners also resold abroad a considerable part of the blood plasma supplied from abroad within the framework of a programme of international aid to the earthquake victims. Plasmaferesis manager Pedro Ramos is now in Miami under CIA protection and is taking part along with other leaders of Somocista men in organising the intervention against Nicaragua.

It was about Somoza that U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said: He is, of course, a son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch...

Ronald Reagan is now trying to impose the followers of that son of a bitch on the Nicaraguan people. He wants to repeat the experiment of the intervention against Guatemala which started, as is known, in 1954 from CIA bases in Nicaragua. This time it is Honduras which plays the role of base for invasion.

U.S. imperialism seems to have forgotten the lessons of Vietnam. But the Vietnamese lesson is well remembered by the peoples and countries in Latin America in which U.S. Marines have for ever remained the symbol of gringo intervention.

The invaders are in for a failure. Nicaragua is not alone.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO SESSION HELD

PM031316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed Report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed the results of the all-union communist subbotnik held on 16 April 1983. It was stated that the subbotnik was a clear demonstration of the Soviet People's high conscientiousness and patriotism. Through their self-sacrificing labor the Soviet people made a worthy contribution toward solving the tasks set by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum on mobilizing the economy's internal reserves for a successful fulfillment of the state plan tasks and the socialist obligations adopted for 1983. A report on the results of the communist subbotnik will be published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard reports by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ministers of V.P. Lein and N.N. Tarasov on the progress of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on expanding the production of consumer goods.

It was stressed that an increase in the production of these goods, and an **expansion** of the service sector in combination with the Food Program are the central part of the social program endorsed by the 26th CPSU Congress, and should always be at the center of attention for all party, Soviet, trade union organs, ministries and departments. In the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this question, additional measures were defined for improving the supply of goods to the population in the years 1983-85. The Central Committees of the communist parties and the councils of ministers of the union republic, the kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments of the USSR are entrusted with continuing work in the further search for and utilization of production reserves for an increase in the output of goods for the market, particularly those goods whose demand is not being fully satisfied.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, about the progress of spring field work underway in the majority of regions in the country. The attention of party soviet and agricultural organs, ministries and departments was drawn to the necessity of a maximum mobilization of effort by all working people in the countryside to carry out in an organized manner and to complete spring sowing in a very short time and with a high standard of work.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, elaborated jointly with the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers on the creation of a new resort zone for all-union use on the western shore of the Caspian Sea in the next 5-year plan.

A number of other questions were also discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

LIGACHEV APPOINTED CPSU CC WORK DEPARTMENT HEAD

LD292019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] A plenum of the party obkom in Tomsk today discussed in an exacting and business-like manner the tasks of the oblast party organization concerning the further development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program, in the light of the requirements set out at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee of first secretaries of central committees of union republican communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms.

The report and speeches pointed out that, despite an overall growth in the production of produce, certain rayons of the oblast did not even ensure the provision of grain fodder. The need there for concentrated animal feeds is being met through state subsidies. At the same time agricultural workers in a number of rayons are able from year to year to obtain a high yield from grain and other crops. These rayons have fully mastered the rotation of crops and have trained machine operator cadres to a high standard.

The plenum discussed an organizational issue. In connection with the appointment of Comrade Ligachev as head of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the plenum released him from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom. Comrade Melnikov was elected first secretary of the obkom, having worked as second secretary of the CPSU Obkom.

CHERNENKO, KAPITONOV SIGN OBKOM CHIEF'S OBITUARY

PM021540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 83 p 3

[Obituary of Vitaliy Viktorovich Prishchepchik]

[Excerpts] Vitaliy Viktorovich Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Obkom and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died in a car crash on 29 April 1983 in his 57th year.

V.V. Prishchepchik was born in March 1927 in Skobrovka village, Pukhovichskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast into a peasant family. He was a CPSU member from 1951.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, N.N. Slyunkov, Ye.K. Ligachev, T.N. Menteshashvili, A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Baluyev, V.I. Brovnikov, N.I. Dementyev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, M.V. Kovalev, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Lepeshkin, V.A. Mikulich, N.N. Polozov, I.Ye. Polyakov, Yu.M. Khuasainov, I.F. Yakushev, L.G. Kletskov, A.A. Malofeyev, Ye.Ye. Sokolov, S.M. Shabashov, M.K. Kulagin, A.V. Maslakov.

UNION REPUBLICS CELEBRATE MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

Moscow TV Report

OW030541 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT in 1 May carries its "Reportage on the Celebration of 1 May: Day of International Solidarity of the Working People" program.

The program begins with shots of the crowd in Red Square as the announcer reports that the May Day demonstration will be held in the square today.

The camera pans the crowd and shows uniformed figures marching into position in front of the Lenin Mausoleum. With the sound of chimes striking, the video shows a group of people in overcoats exiting the mausoleum's front door and moving up the steps of the mausoleum to the right of the screen. Camera cuts to show the crowd applauding and then cuts back to a medium shot of Andropov, with Tikhonov behind him, followed by Gromyko, who pauses on the landing to wave to the crowd. At this point the announcer reports that "on the central rostrum of the mausoleum are Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and prominent Soviet military leaders.

As the camera cuts back to show the facade of the GUM with its poster of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, a line of 12 portraits of the Soviet leadership can be seen. To the left of the portrait of Andropov, which is considerably larger than the others, are portraits of Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, and Shcherbitskiy. Due to poor resolution on the video the portraits are not very distinct.

Several more shots of the leadership and military officers standing on the mausoleum show them in the following order, from left to right: Three unidentified officers, Koldunov, Gorshkov, Petrov, Tolubko, Sokolov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Ogarkov, Ustinov, Andropov, Tikhonov, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Video cuts to show the May Day demonstration in Leningrad's Dvorets Square and columns of marchers, holding banners, moving from Pushkin Square on Vasilyevskiy Island across the Dvorets Bridge. Romanov and other Leningrad leaders are shown waving from a rostrum. The announcer says that "Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leningrad Obkom first secretary, greeted the demonstrators."

Kiev and a high-angle view of Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya Square, which is filled with demonstrators, is then shown. A medium shot shows Shcherbitskiy, with (?Vatchenko) on his left and an unidentified official on his right, waving to the crowd. An announcer says that "Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee, is on the rostrum along with other republic leaders."

Following shots of the people in the parade the camera cuts to Minsk where marchers are shown passing before a reviewing stand. In the background, large portraits of Soviet leaders can be seen. At the extreme left of the screen, and larger than the others, is a portrait of Andropov. Visible to the right of this portrait are five others, the first of which appears to be one of Chernenko. Poor resolution of video precludes accurate identification of the leaders. The camera then cuts to show Slyunkov and other leaders waving from the rostrum.

Camera cuts to Tashkent and shows demonstrators carrying banners passing by a reviewing stand. Video shows Rashidov and other Uzbek leaders on the rostrum waving to the crowd as the announcer says: "Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic, are on the central rostrum."

After a high-angle view of the demonstration, video cuts to Alma-Ata and shows the central square and participants in the May Day parade. Video shows Kunayev flanked by other leaders on the rostrum. An announcer reports that "Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic, greeted the working people."

Returning to Red Square, the camera briefly shows the Soviet leaders on the mausoleum before cutting to an interview with Soviet Cosmonauts Malyshev and Aksenov. Other Soviet cosmonauts can be seen standing around them.

Following further shots of the Red Square parade and interviews with a writer and students, video cuts to Tbilisi and the marchers on Rustaveli Avenue. A medium shot shows Shevardnadze with other Georgian leaders waving to the crowd from a rostrum as an announcer reports that "participants in the demonstration were greeted by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic."

Following more shots of marchers in Tbilisi, the video cuts to Baku to show the May Day parade on the shore of the Caspian Sea. Numerous large and small portraits of party leaders can be seen among the crowd. A brief shot shows Bagirov flanked by other officials waving to the crowd.

The video then cuts to show a float in the May Day parade in Vilnius and after a brief high-angle shot of marchers the camera cuts to show Grishkyavichus flanked by unidentified officials waving from a rostrum. More shots of the parade follow. Video then shows Kishinev and shots of the May Day demonstration and Grossu and other Moldavian officials waving to the crowd from a rostrum.

Moving to Riga, crowds with banners and flowers are shown on the Komsomol embankment with the arches of a bridge in the background. Latvian First Secretary Voss, along with other officials and military officers, can be seen reviewing the demonstration.

After brief shots of the Riga parade, the camera cuts back to Red Square where shots of the demonstration are interspersed with interviews with foreign guests, including Czechoslovak and Greek guests. TV commentator Vybornov is then shown interviewing an Italian guest and translating his remarks into Russian. A brief shot shows Ustinov, Andropov, Tikhonov, and Grishin on the mausoleum and then cuts back to the parade in the square and shows Vremya announcer Kirillov interviewing poetess Rima Kazakova.

May Day demonstrators in Frunze are then shown moving past a building on the facade of which hangs a huge portrait of Lenin. A medium shot follows which shows Usubaliyev and other Kirghiz leaders waving from a rostrum at the base of the Lenin portrait. Video then cuts to Dushanbe to show marchers moving along a tree-lined street. Brief medium shot shows Nabiyeu flanked by other Tajik officials waving to the crowd.

After additional shots of the Dushanbe parade the video cuts to Yerevan, where a rostrum is shown at the foot of a huge statue of Lenin. Shots of May Day demonstrators marching past the rostrum show people carrying portraits of Andropov, Ustinov, Lenin, and of other unidentifiable leaders. A medium shot shows Armenian First Secretary Demirchyan and other officials on a rostrum waving to marchers. Video then cuts to Ashkhabad where workers of Proletarskiy Rayon are shown leading the march. A medium shot shows Gapurov and other Turkmen leaders waving to the marchers.

Video cuts to Tallinn to show the May Day demonstrators moving past a stationary row of naval personnel. A medium shot shows Vayno on the rostrum flanked by other Estonian leaders. Officers in naval uniform can be seen behind him on the rostrum. Video then cuts back to Red Square where the May Day demonstration is drawing to a close. A right to left pan of the mausoleum and the leaders on the rostrum is shown.

As the reportage concludes, the announcer reports that the Red Square parade was relayed "over Central Television, the Orbita space communications system, the Vostok program, Intervision channels, as well as by all radio stations of the Soviet Union."

Celebrations in Kiev

AU021114 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 2 May 83

[Summary] "Purple banners, bright slogans and spring flowers decorated the alleys and squares of the ancient and every young city of Kiev. During the day thousands of Kiev inhabitants crowded Kreshchatik, the main street of the hero city. They carried with them the spirit of the hot weekdays of the 5-year period. The streams of demonstrators from all parts of Kiev flowed toward the traditional site of mass celebrations, the October Revolution Square. The square was beautiful in its May Day apparel. The state flags of the USSR and of all union republics were flying like symbols of inviolable friendship among peoples. The portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin were prominently displayed in the festive composition. Flowers were laid at the pedestal of the monument to the Great October Socialist Revolution. Honorary guests, party veterans, shock workers of the first 5-year periods, participants in the Great Patriotic War and winners in pre-festive socialist competitions were in the stands along with members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets, Soviet Army and Navy generals, admirals and officers, and guests from other Soviet cities. Present were also staff members of the consulates general of the socialist countries in Kiev."

"As the solemn moment of the start of the demonstration approached, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha and Pogrebnyak mounted the Central Tribune. The inhabitants of Kiev and guests to the capital warmly welcomed the Ukrainian Communist Party and Government leaders."

The chimes of bells at 1000 hours marked the start of the demonstration. "The march-past of solidarity, peace and labor manifested once again the boundless loyalty of the working people of the hero city of Kiev to Leninist ideals and the cause of communism, and strikingly displayed the determination of the Soviet people to offer all their forces and energies to implement the grandiose plans of the party."

OFFICIALS PRESENTED AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD300220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a group of comrades with awards of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin today.

Kudryavtsev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was awarded the Order of Lenin. The director of the Laboratory of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Dzhelepov; Zhukov, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and political observer of the paper PRAVDA; and Academician Kholmogorov were honored with Orders of the October Revolution.

A group of comrades received Orders of the Labor Red Banner and Red Stars. Certificates on the conferring of military ranks and Marshal's batons were presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kurkotkin, Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, and Chief Marshal of the Artillery Tolubko.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES ALL-UNION CONFERENCE

PM201220 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Georgian CP Central Committee, at opening of All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference in Tbilisi on 7 April 1983: "Enhance the Prestige of Primary Party Organizations, Link Living Words and Living Deeds More Closely!"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

I have been given the high honor of opening the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference devoted to primary party organizations.

The conference is only just beginning its work but already there is good reason for saying that it is of partywide significance.

Its partywide character is determined, first, by the fact that it is to examine -- from the theoretical and practical viewpoint -- problems, topical for the whole party, connected with enhancing the role of primary party organizations in developing working people's social and production activeness, strengthening discipline and improving work style. It is noteworthy that this, the first all-union conference to be held since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum is analyzing precisely those aspects of the activity of the party's grassroots components which form its basis and foundation. By the very convening of such a conference, the CPSU Central Committee is stressing the need for the entire party to turn sharply toward questions of the work of primary party organizations and labor collectives, where the party Central Committee November Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions are primarily to be implemented.

The present conference's partywide character consists secondly in the fact that all detachments of the party are represented at it and that primary party organizations secretaries, leading party workers from all union republics and many krais and oblasts in the country, leading personnel of the political organs of the Soviet Army and Navy and USSR border troops and representatives of central party publications and scientific and academic institutions are taking part in it. Thus the present All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference is highly representative in character and I would like to lay particular stress on that.

The conference's significance is all the greater because Comrade Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary and head of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; Comrade Valentin Mikhaylovich Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; Comrade Anatoliy Grigoryevich Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Comrade Mikhail Ivanovich Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; and Comrade Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Science; are taking part in its work.

I would very much like to mention all of you by name, dear comrades -- the chiefs of sectors and other executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the second secretaries, secretaries and section chiefs of union republic CP Central Committees and CPSU Kraykoms and obkoms, secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and secretaries of primary party organizations -- all who are present here, but time does not permit that. Therefore permit me to ardently and cordially greet everyone gathered in this hall at the same time.

Our greatest gratitude is to our party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat for choosing Tbilisi as the conference venue. We attach special significance to that fact, above all because the conference is being its work 10 years after the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom. The aim of that very important party document, as of the six subsequent CPSU Central Committee decisions directly addressed to Georgian communists and working people, was primarily to radically improve the situation in the republic, to strengthen its potential, and to help working people successfully resolve tasks in communist building.

And now, while you are familiarizing yourselves with primary party organization life and party committee work, we hope that you will manage to see the changes that have taken place in the republic in recent years. In that respect much may be offered, we believe, by the visit envisaged by the conference program to the Tbilisi and Rustavi gorkoms, the Gardabanskiy Georgian CP Raykom and Tbilisi's Zavodskiy Georgian CP Raykom, labor collectives and the primary party organizations of the aircraft and electric repair plants, a metallurgical plant, a chemical fiber plant, a construction trust, a vegetable-producing sovkhos, an experimental technical training sovkhos, a scientific research institute working in conjunction with a plant and another institute dealing with electrical machine technology and our higher academic institutions -- the Georgian state university and polytechnical and veterinary institutes.

In just one visit, of course, it is hard to understand everything which has formed the life of the republic and its entire party organization for 10 years. However, perhaps even that visit will be long enough to sense how great was our intention to draw the correct conclusions from the criticism contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom.

One thing alone may be said with confidence: All that has been done is mainly the outcome of the work that has been and is being done within the primary party organizations. There has been a persistent and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena and for the strengthening of party and state discipline, for a correct cadre policy and for the establishment of positive processes in our economic, social and political life.

We now remember how considerable difficulties arose before us when work on implementing that resolution was only just beginning. And the most complex problem was: Where to begin? We all reached the conclusion that we had to begin with man! After all, it was man, people -- communists and all working people -- who had to implement every last full stop, paragraph and line of that very important party document.

It was a period of struggle for man, for everything human in man. Putting it figuratively, there had to be a "moral revolution" in man's consciousness, as our philosophers aptly put it, so as to force him to believe in himself, his strength and potential and to believe that the difficulties that had emerged could be overcome and the shortcomings eliminated.

However, man, as is well known, does not live in isolation. He lives, works and develops his capacities in the labor collective -- society's prime, basic, fundamental cell, whose political nucleus is the primary party organization.

Thus our entire work was based on the system: man -- labor collective -- primary party organization. Here, in the primary party organization, we began the struggle against the serious shortcomings and errors in many spheres of the republic's life, since the key to solving the tasks placed before us by the party Central Committee lay there, in the primary party organization.

We tried to ensure above all that every primary party organization and all communists were constantly informed of what the republic's party organization and our entire party were focusing their efforts on at any given moment. This is helped by our information service, ranging from information bulletins regularly sent out to all grassroots party components to the work of the republic's leading workers as propagandists in the political education system, including Central Committee letters to party members on special topics and reports on the activity of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat at Central Committee plenums, at oblast, city and rayon party conferences and in primary party organizations.

Life and practice have convinced us how important it is to hold a forthright, frank and confidential dialogue with communists. We have tried to ensure that everyone knows our difficulties, our shortcomings and the essence of our unsolved problems. And then everyone began to find his own place in the common struggle.

In addition to information passed from above to below, we began day by day to gather, analyze and generalize information from below to above -- from labor collectives and primary party organizations. Constant consideration of the opinion of the party public and the broad masses helped us to a great extent to take the correct management decisions.

This was the aim of the creation under the Georgian CP Central Committee of a Center for the Study, Formation and Forecasting of Public Opinion, whereby feedback was established. Communists' opinion is considered particularly attentively in the selection and placement of cadres. It is within labor collectives and at party meetings that the most exhaustive character portrait and most objective recommendation of a nominated worker can be given. The primary party organization's opinion is taken into account when vetting short-listed party, soviet and economic workers [attestatsiya nomenklaturnykh rabotnikov] at Georgian CP Central Committee bureau sessions. This has become a firm part of our work practice. Conference participants will be able to familiarize themselves with the literature setting out our experience in this area.

We seek the opinion of communists and of our public each time we prepare for routine Central Committee plenums, party aktiv meetings and other important events. In response to the advance announcements of their convocation that are published we receive valuable and businesslike suggestions, remarks, advice and recommendations which help us find the most effective ways to resolve the set tasks.

Such preparation also took place before the present scientific and practical conference. The first republican meeting of primary party organization secretaries, which was held a year ago and which was also preceded by much organizational and political work, was an important stage of this preparation. But to be more precise, we started the preparation for today's conference not a year ago; it has been in progress for all the 10 years since the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom.

The party teaches us to approach matters creatively, to establish a creative and businesslike style of work and to demand the utmost specificity and utmost objectivity in implementing the plans for communist building. And yet a creative style and a creative approach do not emerge all at once, all of a sudden. They are formed, developed and affirmed only in a creative atmosphere, under conditions of genuine creativity, with the most active participation by all communists, with the guiding role of the primary party organization, when everyone is faced with real, specific, practical tasks. Only then is it possible to jettison everything outmoded, everything obsolete.

At the same time, the creative atmosphere itself is always the result of a quest, of an innovative approach toward any matter. And innovation is a complicated phenomenon. It presupposes a duel between the old and the new. After all, nothing -- including old-fashioned methods of work -- ever voluntarily gives way to the new without a struggle, at times a very acute and not always painless struggle, without breaking the old. And this is understandable: What is behind all this is people, cadres, some of whom are used to living and working in the old ways. They are driven by the force of inertia, they are captives of habit. Many of them find it hard to reorganize their methods. And this process, the process of overcoming everything conservative, everything old, and of consolidating the new develops, just like any other struggle, on the basis of the laws of dialectics.

V.I. Lenin spoke of our party as the party of the future, the party of innovators. Our own experience has convinced us that when urgent questions and acute problems are not resolved within the usual framework, the framework of established standards, then it is necessary to embark boldly on innovation, on experiments -- but, of course, well-thought-out and well-considered experiments.

There is another point. The party sees the road to improving its entire work in freshness of thoughts and freshness of words. The party is in favor of living words. At the same time, the party constantly urges upon us unity of word and deed, it urges that words always become deeds. This is why we must not separate living words from living deeds or demarcate between them. And there are no living deeds without elements of creativity.

Innovation is not an abstract term. Everything new does not emerge simply or easily. For example, it took 10 years to introduce the Abashskiy rayon experiment in the field of the agroindustrial complex and vindicate its right to exist. Now it has been recognized. Yet there were times when arguments occurred and heated debates flared up. There were violent opponents of the experiment. There are many such examples.

To sum, I would like to say: In fulfilling the demand of our party's Central Committee we tried to create conditions, an atmosphere, a situation where people would openly and frankly discuss urgent problems, boldly and publicly criticize shortcomings, boldly reject everything old-fashioned, boldly propose the new. And, to remain absolutely frank, there were mistakes and flaws in this exceptionally important process in our republic. Here and there, in some party committees and in some primary party organizations, the innovations were merely of a formal character, in some places there was a passion for large numbers of different commissions, in some places the usual daily work was passed off as experiment. And we well understand that it is very dangerous when a formalistic, showy but and essentially ineffective approach to matters is forced through under the banner of innovation.

I would like to add the following to what has already been said: In inviting the participants in the conference to visit primary party organizations and offering them the opportunity to see for themselves local experience and the experiments conceived there, we do not leave out of account the fact that a failed experiment is experience too, experience of how not to work and what methods not to adopt.

Thus, an innovative approach and creative style of work have helped many party committees to awaken in man and develop in people in their potential strength and their inexhaustible creative capacity. We saw increasing the activeness of communists and all working people, strengthening the prestige of primary party organizations and deepening intraparty democracy as the right way to strengthen discipline.

This work progressed in parallel. And thanks to these two levers -- the organically close combination and constant interaction of democracy and discipline -- we managed to arouse the creative principle inherent in man and cultivate in people an active life stance.

A precise system was also established in the field of the struggle for high organization. The work proved to be efficient. The idea of discipline statistics has become common currency. They show that cadre turnover is declining year by year. In the last few years there has been a significant reduction in losses of work time in industry and construction.

Unflagging control has been established over the performance of official duties by each party, soviet and economic leader. An effective system of measures has been introduced here too.

Thanks to the concentration of party, soviet and economic organs' efforts on the main directions of organizational and political work, which is achieved especially thanks to the workers groups and commissions which have been set up in our republic, the end results of the republic's socioeconomic development are being assured. Comrade G.V. Kolbin will speak about this.

I will quote a few facts. The grave lag in almost all indicators in the first 2 years of the 9th 5-Year Plan placed that plan under threat of failure. And it was only thanks to the measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee, its resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom and the efforts of all party organizations in the republic that the gross industrial output increased 39 percent and the average annual volume of gross agricultural output 19 percent over the 5-year period. During the 10th 5-Year Plan these indicators grew even further, totaling 41 and 34 percent respectively, while in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan they have been 9.4 and 8.6 percent.

Capital construction has attained great dimensions. In 10 years the volume of capital investments has increased 72 percent while the fixed capital commissioned has increased by a factor of 2.1.

The republic has also made a confident start in the 3d, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. During the first quarter the growth rate in industrial output was 5.5 percent, plan targets for the procurement of meat were fulfilled 105.8 percent, of milk 102.5 percent and of eggs 105.6 percent and, compared with the same period last year, the volume of procurements of these products increased 8.1, 2.1 and 7.8 percent respectively.

The results of the first 2 years allow us to say confidently that during the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic will cope successfully with its plan targets and socialist pledges.

At this point I consider it my duty to say that, if we have succeeded in achieving something, a decisive role in this was played by the best, leading experience of party organizations in Moscow and Leningrad, the Communist parties of the fraternal union republics and party kraykoms and obkoms, which Georgia's Communists, our comrades, constantly visit to study on the spot, deeply, carefully, with pencil in hand, everything new and valuable in an endeavour to pick up everything progressive in order to introduce it later at home. And when your experience, dear comrades, yields wonderful shoots in our soil we remember you each time with gratitude. We have adopted many interesting and useful methods from the experience of socialist countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

It can be boldly asserted that we will never rest on our laurels. The feeling of dissatisfaction will never desert us. And the end result in question is for us by no means a final result.

When you visit the primary party organizations and see for yourselves the work of party gorkoms and raykoms, you will also see what we have not yet managed to achieve, you will see our shortcomings and our shortfalls. In places you will probably encounter, in particular, elements of formalism, a superficial approach to matters and a passive, conciliatory attitude toward all kinds of violations.

We are seriously concerned because much of what the republic's party organization in concentrating its efforts on lodges only at the middle level of management, does not filter through to primary party organizations, to each labor collective, to each communist, does not produce the due practical returns and does not yield the anticipated economic, social and ideological effect -- the end result of organizational and political work. Hence the absence of the necessary intensity and uncompromising attitude in the struggle against negative phenomena, a certain laxity, a disorderliness and violations of state and labor discipline and public order. Hence the insufficiently high sense of mutual exactingness and accountability of each communist's person involvement in, and personal responsibility for, affairs in his party organization and in the party as a whole. Hence the insufficiency of combat capability of some primary party organizations, whose vanguard role must be raised higher and higher.

Our conference is simultaneously scientific and practical. These two sides, these two aspects determine the character and orientation of its entire work.

It is significant that the CPSU Central Committee resolution: "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" was published on the eve of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference. That congress marked the beginning of the creation of the new-type party, when special attention was paid to the character and contents of work by primary organizations, the plant social democratic cells of the time, which V.I. Lenin considered to be strong points for agitation, propaganda and practical organizational work among the masses.

Our conference will help generalize the practical work experience of primary party organizations accumulated in various regions of the country. Here too we will follow the advice of V.I. Lenin, who wrote of the need "to study at greater length what our practical experience is yielding, both at the center and at local level...."

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed the need to focus the activity of party, state and economic organs and of all labor collectives on the key directions.

Today primary party organizations, on whose prestige, the prestige of our entire party depends, are concentrating their activity on those key directions.

Allow me, dear comrades, to declare the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference open.

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM PROBLEMS

PM291027 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 2

[Interview with Academician T.I. Zaslavskaya, chief of the Social Problems Department of the Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production under the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Yu. Lepskiy]

[Excerpt] Novosibirsk [no date given] -- [Question] If you have no objection, we will turn to practice. Your department deals with questions of people's economic behavior within the framework of the socialist economic mechanism. This mechanism is fundamentally different from the capitalist one. Nevertheless, a number of serious problems emerged deep within it. How can you explain, for example, the breaches of production discipline that we come across or the cases of mismanagement and indifference toward one's work? In his article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes: "The historical experience of real socialism shows that the transformation of 'my,' the privately-owned, into 'our,' the commonly-owned is not a simple matter.... To acquire the rights of owner and to become an owner -- a real, wise, and thrifty owner -- is far from one and the same thing." And so, what are the obstacles along the way?

[Answer] This is not a simple question. Let us, however, try to analyze it together. Let us also use for this, once more, Marxist methodology. In his time Marx wrote about the more rapid development of productive forces in relation to production relations.

It seems to me that in our economy today we have a situation when the country's productive forces have substantially outgrown the framework of the economic mechanism whose basic characteristics were established back in the thirties. The creative initiative of the people and their wish to work in the new way quite often collide with ossified forms of labor organization.

Take, for example, the practice of disseminating the team contract method and financially autonomous links and subdivisions. Why was it introduced in such a way? It has been known for a long time that within the economic mechanism based on the contractual system the worker becomes a real owner, an interested and thrifty toiler.

I think that one of the basic reasons is the fact that our ministries and economic organs are simply timid in the face of the necessity to really grant to enterprises a certain economic independence and freedom for economic maneuvering having concentrated in their hands the levers of mainly administrative management.

You speak of the feeling of owners. But let us be Marxists and, on this basis, stop confusing cause and effects.

Let us in the first place set up a system of economic relations within whose framework the worker and the kolkhoz member are vitally interested in the results of their labor, and the feeling of owners will emerge for sure, I can assure you. Tell me, are there many shirkers in teams working to uniform work schedules based on work input rates? And are there many slipshod workers in nonregulated links? I think that these are rhetorical questions, insofar as the behavior of people placed under conditions of financial autonomy, as a rule, does away with the need to struggle for discipline by administrative methods.

Incidentally, it is gratifying that the draft USSR law on labor collectives and on raising their role in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations specifically emphasizes economic methods of management and the expansion of the economic initiative of labor collectives.

In this connection it would be expedient to turn to a passage from the very same article by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He writes: "Paramount importance attaches today to the task of thinking out and consistently implementing measures capable of giving broad scope of action to the colossal creative forces inherent in our economy. These measures must be carefully prepared and realistic, which means that during their elaboration it is necessary to proceed invariably from the laws of the development of the economic system of socialism."

In my view, this is putting it extremely clearly. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum generated a broad quest for ways and means to accelerate our forward progress. The directions for improving the economic mechanism are being determined. The measures elaborated by the party Central Committee May (1982) plenum are being implemented. But we would be poor Marxists if we were to suppose that the program for restructuring economic relations will become a reality by itself, without efforts or struggle. It is well known that Marxism is a guide for action and not for passive observation.

BRIEFS

KIRGIZ INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT -- The central directorate of information in the Kirgiz SSR has reported that the Kirgiz industrial sector has fulfilled the targets of the 3-month plan for the current year. Industrial production during the first 3 months of the current year has registered a 2 percent increase over the same period last year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83 GF]

UKRAINIAN APATITE -- A republic-level conference opened in Kiev on 26 April to examine problems concerning further prospecting for and the survey of apatite ore deposits in order to provide a raw material basis for production in the Ukraine of phosphorous fertilizers which are in short supply. Participating in the conference are leaders of the Ukrainian Ministry of Geology, associates of a number of Ukrainian institutes and practical workers who have surveyed the (Novosaldanskoye) apatite deposit which ranks among the country's largest. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Apr 83 AU]

EXPANDING ODESSA SEAPORT -- A new trans-shipment complex has been built at the berth of the Odessa seaport. It is twice as productive as the previous conveyor. A 500-meter transporter runs in a direct line between the ship and the bunker at the railroad station. The new equipment is able to operate under any weather conditions. The new complex results from the harbor reconstruction which is expected to be completed by the end of the 5-year period and to increase the harbor capacity 25 percent. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 26 Apr 83 AU]

ZAPOROZHYE ROBOTS -- In the 3 years since the production of the first prototype, the Kommunar Motor Vehicles Plant in Zaporozhye has assembled 200 commercial robots which have been successfully engaged at numerous sectors. Shortly they will be applied in vehicle painting and welding operations. It is to be borne in mind that, under the 1983 plan, manual labor performed in the republic by 215,000 workers will be mechanized. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 20 Apr 83 AU]

BELORUSSIAN PLENUM CRITICIZES LOCAL LEADERSHIP

PM291539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents I. Novikov and A. Simurov under the general heading: "With a Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Minsk [no date given] -- Everything that has been envisaged, everything that has been planned must be accomplished. This was the thought underlying the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held here. N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Tasks of Republic Organizations Stemming From the Results of the CPSU Central Committee Conference on Questions of the Development of Agriculture and the Food Program's Implementation, and From the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Delivered at That Conference."

The speaker and those who took part in the debate noted that the production of livestock products has grown significantly. The quarterly purchase plan for meat was fulfilled 110 percent, for milk 103 percent and for eggs 109 percent. The cattle population increased 4 percent and that of hogs 6 percent. Nevertheless, the indicators achieved give no grounds for complacency. There are many unresolved problems on the republic's farms.

The main task of agroindustrial complex workers is to concentrate their efforts so as to guarantee in practice the plans for this year and the subsequent years of the 5-year plan in terms of output and procurement of agricultural products, as well as to make up the shortfalls generated during the preceding 2 years. These shortfalls are in terms of meat, milk, potatoes, flax and several other products. The republic as a whole fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state, but 23 rayons recorded shortfalls.

The spring sowing campaign is at its height. The farms have good material and technical facilities to complete it successfully. Weather conditions are also favorable. Nonetheless, alarm was expressed at the plenum because many farms and rayons are missing the best time for carrying out the work.

The plenum analyzed the reason behind the nonfulfillment of the animal husbandry development plan in the past 2 years. It was noted that certain objective reasons cannot be ignored, but at the same time quite a few farms and rayons were mentioned which manage to cope with the plans under any weather conditions. Good work was done, for example, by the rural workers of Baranovichskiy, Vileyskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Smolevicheskiy, Stolbtsovskiy and Chervenskii Rayons. This means that everything depends on the cadres and their methods of work.

Some spoke of the necessity to increase the personal responsibility of the workers of the agroindustrial complex. It was decided that in the nearest future the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee would review each oblast's organizational and economic measures aimed at fulfilling the 5-year plan targets for the completeness of their utilization of reserves and capacities. It was recommended that party committees and primary party organizations conduct such work in the oblasts and rayons and on the farms.

Serious criticism was leveled at the leadership of Vitebsk Oblast. The yield and harvests of grain crops here are falling and there have been cutbacks in the output of potatoes, flax, vegetables, meat and milk. Justified remarks were also addressed to the leaders of Mogilev and Minsk Oblasts.

Now that agroindustrial associations are functioning in rural areas with responsibility for resolving economic issues, the plenum requested the party committees to raise the level of organizational and political work in rural labor collectives. The center of gravity of this work must be shifted directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the teams and farms, wherever the fate of the plan is determined.

The speeches cited examples of unsuitable work styles. The pull of inertia and the adherence to bureaucratic methods of management can still be felt. The lovers of red tape and of empty talk at countless meetings and conferences have not been eliminated. The following case was especially cited: The Agricultural Administration of Glubokskiy Rayispolkom drew up during the first quarter of this year and distributed locally a total of 224 documents.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of sharp criticism and self-criticism and of detailed analysis of shortcomings and ways to overcome them.

BRIEFS

KARAKALPAK RICE CULTIVATION -- Rice cultivation has begun in Karakalpak ASSR. The rice growers in Karakalpak ASSR expect to harvest 200,000 tons of rice this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Apr 83 GF]

MOLDAVIAN CONFERENCE -- Ways of raising the efficiency of agricultural production and the implementation of Moldavia of the tasks set by the Food Program were examined today at a conference which took place at the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party. Those who took part in it note that there are shortcomings and oversights in the utilization of the production potential created in the countryside. Serious criticism was levelled at the managers who are slowly reforming work in the light of the requirements of the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and who are insufficiently mobilizing the farms' internal reserves. The conference was addressed by Comrade Grosul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 83 LD]

EXPANDING UKRAINIAN POTATO AREA -- More than 230,000 hectares of potatoes, or more than one-third of the area assigned, have been planted in the Ukraine. The potato area has been expanded in Chernigov, Sumy, Kiev, Zhitomir and other oblasts. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 83 AU]